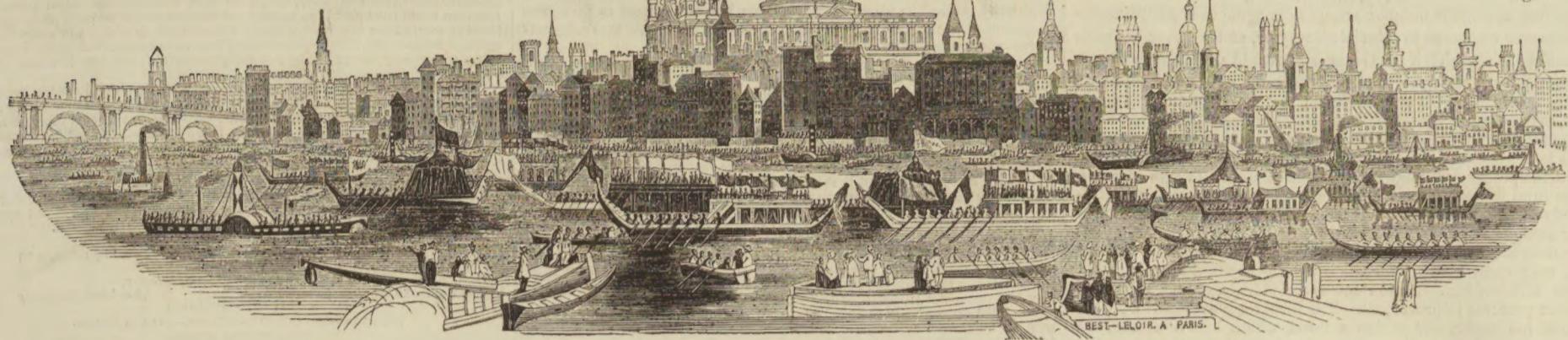


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

PROMISES and performances are not very apt to square themselves in this world. The first are generally large and splendid—the second are as generally small and mean. The one is all a rich romance—the other nothing but a poor reality. There are, however, certain classes of promises of which people expect the full realisation. When a man accepts a bill, the drawer expects twenty shillings in the pound for the sum it represents—to be punctually paid on its arrival at maturity; and, when a gentleman pledges his honour that he will perform a certain act, it is not considered credulous to believe him. In the same manner, when a Government, at the opening of a Session of Parliament, draws up a Speech for the Sovereign to deliver, and holds out in that speech an expectation that any particular question or class of questions will receive its support, the country is justified in believing that what is said is meant, and that such a Government, if it do not create, will, at all events, not neglect any opportunities of the kind which it has indicated. In the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the last Session of Parliament, we find the following passage:—"Her Majesty has learnt with satisfaction that the measures which have been already passed for the promotion of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption; and her Majesty trusts that, both in the metropolis and in various parts of the United Kingdom, you

will be enabled to make further progress in the removal of evils which affect the health and well-being of her subjects." The country, after such a declaration, had certainly a right to expect that sanatory questions would not be the least prominent of those that were to be introduced for parliamentary discussion, and that the health of the people would receive from the Government the attention which a subject of such high social importance demanded. To a certain small extent the expectation was realised. The Ministry supported a bill for the abolition of intramural interments—that great source of disease among the poorer population of towns; and, now and then, a member of the Government made a speech, in which sanatory reform was spoken of as one of the most urgent public necessities of the time. Beyond this, the nation has looked in vain for the fulfilment of the promise conveyed in the Royal Speech, and has to complain of the Government for a neglect of opportunities, and for a short-sightedness in dealing with the question at a time when circumstances placed it in their power to confer a real boon upon all classes of the people. We do not mean to allege that the Government was in reality indifferent to the subject; on the contrary, we believe that Lord John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and other of its more prominent members, are really anxious that the great question should receive every possible aid and support. The real mischief is, that their good intentions are frustrated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and

that the blundering which has signalised every financial measure which that functionary has undertaken, should have made the Government what such men never intended it to be—an impediment in the way of the health, the comfort, and the morals of the people.

When, early in March last, the Chancellor of the Exchequer found himself in possession of a surplus of £1,500,000, it was naturally expected that some taxes would be reduced, or taken off, which restricted trade, or injured the public health. Sir Charles Wood endeavoured, in the unusual circumstance of an overflowing public purse, to make himself popular in both ways; but, with a singular fatality of blundering, he missed both opportunities. His Stamp Duties Consolidation Bill, or bills—for their name was legion—were but a succession of mistakes, which created perplexity at first, and afterwards derision, rapidly succeeded by disgust. His removal of the Excise Duty on Bricks was rather more fortunate but if it were intended, as he stated, to aid in giving the people cheaper houses, it only very partially and prospectively effected its object. Whatever the amount of the boon may be, it is confined to new buildings and to the rural districts, and has not influenced—and cannot be expected to do so to any appreciable extent—the comfort and health, or spared the pockets, of the industrious dwellers in towns. It was here that the Government missed its greatest opportunity. It sought to gain favour among the discontented agriculturists, and conferred a small boon upon them, when



PHEASANT-HUNTING.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

by a more comprehensive policy, and a juster appreciation of its duty and of the extent of the public wants, it might have conferred a larger benefit upon the whole people. The abolition at that time of the Window-tax would have been hailed with gratitude by every one who was thankful for the remission of the Excise duty on bricks, and by an infinitely larger class, or rather by that combination of all classes who form the industrious wealth-producing population of Great Britain.

Too many well-meaning people, and possibly the Chancellor of the Exchequer among the number, are apt to imagine that the Window-tax, however erroneous in principle it may be, and however desirable it would be to abolish it if the Government could afford the money, is not, in reality, a tax upon the poor, inasmuch as houses containing less than eight windows are not liable to it. The following statement, in connexion with the great sanitary question, the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes, will show how erroneous is this opinion, and how this tax renders it next to impossible to provide proper dwellings for the industrious inhabitants of towns. In the rural districts, where land for building purposes is not exorbitantly dear, a capitalist, whether he be an owner of landed property anxious to promote the comfort of his tenantry, or a speculator desirous to invest his capital for the public benefit and his own, may erect cottages for the labouring population unimpeded by the Window-tax. But in towns this is impossible. The Window-tax prevents improvement. The labourer must reside near the scene of his labour, and prefers a hovel within half a mile of his work, to a comfortable house five miles beyond it. Consequently, the town labourer must reside upon land that is of enormous value; and the speculator or philanthropist who wishes to build dwellings for men of this class, cannot adopt the cottage fashion of the rural districts, and spread a group of small and comfortable houses over the surface of the ground. He must either build them in blocks or flats, one above the other, and include a multiplicity of separate tenements under one common roof, entered by one common entrance, or renounce the idea of building houses worthy of habitation by even the humblest classes of a civilised people. The following statement, which we borrow from a letter in the *Morning Chronicle*, upon the present condition of the rising town of Birkenhead, shows in what manner the tax operates against the comfort of the poor, and to what an extent it prevents sanitary improvement:

Morpeth-buildings—so named in honour of the present Earl of Carlisle—is a lofty row of houses, containing 64 separate dwellings. They are entered by eight stone staircases, each staircase being common to eight dwellings. The stairs are lighted with gas. Each dwelling contains a sitting-room and two small bed-rooms. From the sitting-room or kitchen leads a scullery and a water-closet. Each house is abundantly supplied with water. From the scullery the dirty water is removed by the sink or the water-closet, and the mistress of the family is saved the labour of removing the dirt and ashes down stairs, by the simple contrivance of a shaft, communicating from the scullery into a general receptacle, of which the periodical cleansing and emptying is provided for in the rent. The rooms are small, but the inestimable advantage of privacy and separate sleeping-rooms, besides those of an abundant supply of water for all culinary and domestic purposes, without the labour of procuring it from a pump, are so highly appreciated by the wives and families of the labourers, that Morpeth-buildings are always fully occupied. No sooner is a dwelling vacant, than an application is made for it.

As this block of buildings was erected by Mr. William Laird, of Birkenhead, with the double object of improving the dwellings of the labouring poor and of investing his money at a fair return, it becomes interesting to know in what manner his admirable success in the first object was rewarded in the second. The following, derived from the same authority, shows both the cost and the return:—

COST OF ERECTING MORPETH-BUILDINGS, BIRKENHEAD.				
The ground—1071½ yards of land, at 30s.	..	..	..	£1607 0 0
The builders' contract	..	..	..	5965 0 0
Extras—including the fitting of shelves, cupboards, &c.	..	..	192 0 0	
Architects' commission	..	..	178 19 0	
Total	..	..	..	7942 19 0

## RENTAL OF MORPETH-BUILDINGS.

Gross rental or rents, ranging between 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per week, or averaging £9 15s. per annum ..	..	..	£624 0 0
Deductions, paid by the landlord:—			
The window-tax..	..	..	£127 0 0
Township-rates ..	..	..	96 0 0
Water-rates ..	..	..	19 4 0
Insurance ..	..	..	15 15 0—257 19 0
Net rental ..	..	..	£366 1 0

The net rental—without any allowance for the occasional non-occupation of any portion of these houses, for bad debts, or for wear and tear—was but four-and-a-half per cent.; whereas, the return on the property invested in houses for the poor, built in close and pestilential lanes and courts and alleys, without water supply, or any provision even for public decency, averages ten per cent., in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns. These miserable hovels, built back to back, and containing less than eight windows, escape the operation of the Window-tax; but the superior dwellings erected by Mr. Laird, being built in a pile, and being considered by the Government as one house, pay £127 for the light of heaven—a sum which makes all the difference to the proprietor between a remunerative and an unremunerative speculation. A still more glaring instance of the mischievous operation of this odious impost is afforded by another and larger pile of similar buildings, in the vicinity of the same town, called the Dock Cottages:—

They are planned to accommodate 350 families (says the letter from which we have already quoted), with separate dwellings, such as are afforded in Morpeth-buildings, with the same number of rooms in each, the same accommodation of scullery, water-closet, and dust-shaft, and the same ample supply of water. They are fire-proof, and strongly built, and cost, for land and building, no less than £50,000. The window-duty upon the pile is £600 per annum. These 350 houses are wholly unoccupied, and will continue to be so unless the owners can let the whole of them at once. If one single house be let for three or four shillings a week, the whole pile becomes liable for the whole window-duty of £600 per annum!

We agree with the writer that such a state of the law requires immediate revision. It is a positive disgrace to a Government that really has at heart the social elevation of the labouring classes, to permit every effort to improve the condition of their homes to be rendered nugatory by the grinding operation of this unhappy impost. Were it thrice as productive as it is, a truly wise and far-seeing Government would boldly forego it, and look to other sources of revenue to make up the deficiency. To talk of the removal of the Excise Duty on Bricks as one that ought to have had precedence of the removal of the Window Duty, is, in face of such a statement as the above, a palpable absurdity. The country is not ungrateful for the remission of the minor evil; but, considering the knowledge of sanitary questions possessed by the most able and enlightened members of the Government, and the promise held out in the Royal speech, we think that, as a body, the Government is greatly to blame in having allowed their financial colleague to waste his surplus in the manner described, and to neglect the inestimable opportunity which was afforded him of relieving all classes of a great oppression, and of materially aiding the social comfort of the most helpless, but the most interesting and most numerous section of the population. It would have been a worthy achievement, if, amid all the wondrous specimens of British industry which will find a place in the Great Exhibition of 1851, we could have pointed out to the admiring gaze of the countless multitude of foreigners who will throng our streets, one specimen of our industry as noble and remunerative as any of them—a palace for the working classes, free from the nuisance of a tax upon the fresh air, the light, the health, and the comfort of its inmates.

## PHEASANT SHOOTING, NEAR TUNBRIDGE.

See I from the brake the whirling pheasant springs,  
Short is his joy, he feels the dire wound,  
And, as he falls, his painted, beats the ground.  
Ah! what avail his gloom, varying dyes,  
His purple crest, and scarlet-circled eyes—  
The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,  
His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold?—Windsor Forest.

How shall we treat our subject? practically or politically? as relates to the pastime or to the protection? Game-preserving, if not actually an ungracious question, is one obnoxious to varieties of opinion: as a pastime, pheasant shooting is undoubtedly a class sport. Let us, then, deal with it doctrinally—that those who command its pleasant privileges may be told how best to turn them to account; and that those who live in the hope of them—should the reality ever arrive—may learn how to profit by the occasion.

This eminently aristocratic passage of field practice has its orders and degress. At the head of these is the "battue." In its literal meaning this is a French *terme de chasse*—implies to beat, in order to spring or start game. In its English application it means a wholesale slaughter of such *ferae naturae* as happen to be in season when it is enacted, and to come within range and direction of the *fusilade* then and there carried on. The only art necessary for the battue is a sure aim: cover your quarry, and let eye and finger act together. Next is the right in, or the *entrée* of, the well-stocked manor. Last, but not least in the zest most grateful to the sportsman, is the sylvan search of autumnal wood and glade, rewarded with its two or three brace, while yet the day is young.

Pheasant shooting commences, according to law, on the 1st of October; but with very good results, be postponed for a while. Seasons are rarely so forward as to furnish mature pouls so early; and cover shooting is both more pleasant and more prolific when the trees are at least in part stripped of their leaves. It is a most mistaken idea, the popular notion that the pheasant is an easy bird to shoot. It is slow on the wing, certainly, and, when sprung in the "open," not very difficult to hit. But in cover, where chiefly it is to be met with, such obstacles as branches and thick foliage call for extreme quickness, amounting almost to what is called "snap shooting." There is a good deal of knick in it, also: for instance, experience teaches the necessity of taking a pheasant higher than ordinary field game. Most people shoot too low. Partridges, having only the fences which divide the fields to clear, seldom rise above the level of the eye, and then take horizontal flight. But pheasants, having lofty trees to surmount, are continually on the rise upwards—a motion in which the hand must follow them, that desires to do execution. Cover the head of an ascending pheasant: this may serve for an excuse as relates to cover shooting, but it is by no means a rule that admits of no exception.....

Writing, as we do, "for the million," we address ourselves more especially to those who, having a taste for the trigger, are fain to content their relish for pheasant practice with the crumbs which accident or good luck drop upon their beat. To these we offer the following, as the most practical means of picking them up. Let the shooter rise with the lark—we were about to say with the sun—but English suns are sad sluggards. Pheasants are abroad betimes; they like to breakfast early. He will be most likely to encounter them among the potatoes or on the stubbles. Should the previous night have been stormy or wet, nearer home will be the better place to look for them—in the hedge-rows, or on the verge of the covers. If he purpose taking his pleasure single-handed, his best assistant will be an old pointer, trained to obey orders to the letter, and prone to beat hard by his master's heels, poking his "intellectual" nose into every tuft big enough to hold a humming-bird. Let him keep inside the line beaten, that is to say between it and the woods, to which the birds will betake themselves the moment they are on the wing. Should he enter on his pastime late in the day, towards evening he may reckon upon sport in the open, as then the pheasants will also be abroad in search of food. His method of proceeding should be the same in the evening as in the morning. Cover-shooting may thus be pursued:—Having fixed upon a line, the shooter should beat it upon the principle of flanking his game, which, when put up, will make for the old and strong woodlands. For working the skirts of covers, an attendant (or accomplice, if the term be not offensive to ears polite) should be despatched to the opposite side, with directions when there to send in dog to spring the bird, pheasants being apt to run from man, but always rising at the sight of a dog.

But far more serviceable than ancient pointer, or biped orderly, the autumn pheasant shooter will find the society of a keen-scented, high-couraged retriever. Indeed, it is worse than time lost to attempt woodland shooting without an *aid-de-camp* of the sort; it is only reducing the head of game, without being enabled to account for one out of a score that is put *hors de combat*. Moreover, when this sport is sought in an extensive cover, a strong team of spaniels, with abundance of tongue, will be found absolutely necessary. Pheasants, in such places, at all times need a resolute rattling to induce them to take wing. The old birds will frequently suffer themselves to be coursed, and all but run into, before they rise. Bear in mind that they are partial to marshy soils—willow, alder, and such like aquatic shrubs, being their favourite harbour. In winter, the ordinary resorts of these birds are the turnip-fields in the vicinity of cover. Beating towards the "open" is the best way to secure favourable shots. The dog with which you beat on these occasions should quarter from the signal made by your hand, and drop at shot or to wing on the instant. This also warns us not to venture beyond our limits. The best shot for pheasant shooting in the "open" is No. 7; for the chances of cover work, it is well to load the second barrel with a larger sort. Add to this a fair *mise en scène*—and we bid you good speed.....

Devenere locos latet, et amena vireta  
Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The past week has not been remarkable for the number of meetings, but its "tone" has been decidedly superior, the "oldest inhabitant" never having witnessed a better or more interesting "First October." The appointments for the ensuing week are few: viz. a small affair on Monday, at Handsworth; two good days at Chester (Tuesday and Wednesday); some improved racing at Upton-on-Severn, on Tuesday; and the Royal Caledonian (the Newmarket of Scotland), on Wednesday and two following days, at Perth. In the same week, the coursing community will "buckle on their harness," at the gathering of the Northumberland and Durham fraternity, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Newport (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Mare's The White Lady (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Hazey (W. Harlock), 1. Mr. Edwards's Hind of the Forest (Flatman), 2.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Colonel Peel's Hardinge (Flatman), 1. Mr. Combe's Tomboy (S. Rogers), 2.

First year of the THIRD TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Enfield's Hernandez (F. Butler), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Merry Peel (J. Marson), 2.

MATCH: 200.—Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux (F. Butler), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Hippa (G. E. Sharp), 2.

THE HOPEFUL STAKES of 40 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's f Bay Middleton, out of Venus (J. Marson), 1. Duke of Richmond's Buckhound (Flatman), 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. Greville's Cariboo (Flatman), 1. Bullfinch (Pettit), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each.—Mr. Greville's Constance (Flatman), 1. Duke of Bedford's Argo (Pettit), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Gratwick's Exeter (Flatman), 1. Lord Exeter's Reindeer (Marlow), 2.

Second year of the SECOND TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Clelia (Norman), 1. Duke of Richmond's Compass (S. Mann), 2.

ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Nutshell (Flatman), 1. Mr. Ford's Garforth (Bartholomew), 2.

GRANBY STAKES, of 30 sovs each.—Mr. Howard's Prestige (A. Day), 1. Lord Exeter's Reindeer (Marlow), 2.

## THURSDAY.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Dromedary colt, 1. Cariboo, 2.

QUEEN'S PLATE.—St. Rosalia, 1. Little Jack, 2.

THE TRIENNIAL STAKES.—Landgrave, 1. Elthiron, 2.

RUTLAND STAKES.—Buckhound, 1. Merry Peel, 2.

## ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

On Monday last the sailing-match of the season, under the auspices of this club (which is an off-shoot of the Thames Yacht Club), took place on the river, between Erith and Thames Haven. At half-past eight o'clock in the morning, the officers and many leading members of the club, with a numerous party of their friends, left London-bridge Wharf for Erith in the Diamond Company's steamer, the *Gem*, which had been specially engaged for the use of the committee on the occasion.

The competing yachts rode at anchor a few hundred yards above Erith landing pier, and it was arranged that they should start thence and proceed down the river about seven miles below Gravesend, where they were to round a flag buoy moored off Thames Haven, and then return to the place of starting. Six competitors, belonging to members of the club, entered, viz.:—*Alligator*, 20 tons (Mr. Henry J. Smith); *Whisper*, 19 tons (Mr. Thomas Eveleigh); *Frolic*, 12 tons (Mr. Alfred Cox); *Traveller*, 10 tons (Mr. G. H. Jackson); *Phantom*, 21 tons (Mr. Samuel Lane); and *Moor Park* (Mr. G. E. Browne).

The prize was an elegant silver challenge cup and cover, value 35 guineas, presented by Rear-Commodore George E. Browne, Esq., with a subscription purse of 20 guineas added, the cup to become the property of the owner of any yacht winning it any two seasons; and the purse to be awarded to the winner of the present match. It was a time match—one minute per ton being allowed by all yachts exceeding ten tons to those not exceeding ten tons, and half a minute to those exceeding ten tons. The weather was beautifully fine, and a stiff north-westerly breeze prevailing, the circumstances were most propitious for an interesting contest.

At 11 o'clock, the signal-gun having been fired, the scene of excitement immediately commenced. At first, the tiny *Traveller* took the lead, but in a very few minutes dropped astern, together with the *Moor Park* and the *Alligator*; and it was not long before it was evident that the great struggle of the day would be between the *Whisper* and the *Phantom*, who shot fast ahead of the rest of their competitors, and left them every minute further behind.

The *Frolic*, although entered, did not take any part in the match, owing to

her having sprung her mast the day before. When off Gravesend the *Whisper* was considerably ahead of her rival the *Phantom*, and still continued to gain upon her until they were both off Thames Haven. Both yachts rounded the buoy in admirable style, the *Whisper* having gained a minute and nineteen seconds in the run between Gravesend and Thames Haven alone. For some time the *Whisper* maintained her advantage, but ere long the *Phantom* was seen to reduce the distance between herself and her antagonist, and soon it became evident that, although the *Whisper* might be the fastest yacht under a favourable wind, yet the merits of the *Phantom* were superior sailing to windward. The excitement of the contest was acquiring its highest pitch, when, unfortunately, the *Whisper* went aground on the Essex side, nearly opposite Greenhithe-pier. At the moment when the accident occurred the *Phantom* appeared to be getting to windward of her opponent, and it was a subject of dubious speculation whether or not, if no such accident had taken place, the *Phantom* could have gained so much upon her competitor in the remaining distance as would have enabled her to allow the minute to which the difference of tonnage entitled the *Whisper*, and after all to have beaten her. This question, however, can only be decided by renewing the contest, and this is talked of for a future year.

The result of the present match, however, was, that the *Phantom* was the victor, coming in at a quarter to four, the *Whisper* came in second, the *Moor Park* third, and the *Traveller* last; the two latter arrived about fifty minutes behind.

The award having been duly made on board the *Gem*, the party returned to

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

From Paris there is scarcely any intelligence of interest this week, save the notable fact that the Government of the Republic, secure under the shield of its motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," strikes a more deadly blow at the freedom of the press than was ever attempted in the most palmy days of absolutist Legitimacy. Legal proceedings against the press under the new law are most rigidly enforced. The last journal which has fallen under the displeasure of the Government is *L'Opinion Publique*, for transferring to its columns an article from the *Corsaire*, reflecting upon Louis Napoleon. On Tuesday, the *Assemblée Nationale* published an article, to which the name of M. A. Lavalette was affixed, stating that M. Persigny had gone to England to raise a loan for the President. The journal was immediately seized by order of the Attorney-General, and a prosecution is to be commenced both against the director of the journal and the author of the article complained of.

M. de Larochejaquin has published another letter, in which he expresses the hope that no division of the Legitimists will take place; but at the same time he will not retract any of his former opinions.

The President of the Republic and General Changarnier are said not to be upon the best of terms, the former giving orders to the army through his aide-de-camp without the acquiescence of the latter.

The Neapolitan Ambassador and suite left Paris on Tuesday for Marseilles, on their return home.

Count Molé has written a letter to the *Bulletin de Paris* denying his intention of withdrawing from public life; on the contrary, he says, that as long as God gives him health and strength, which he is enjoying at present, he shall devote all his energies for the best interests of France.

## ITALIAN STATES.

The quarrel between "the Church and State" in Piedmont has begun to assume a serious character. From Turin we learn that the two great champions of the independence of the Church and the maintenance of ecclesiastical privileges, the Archbishops of Cagliari and Turin, had been sentenced by the law courts to banishment from the Sardinian territories, and had, in consequence, on the night of the 28th ult., embarked for Civita Vecchia. Both prelates denied the competency of the tribunals to try them upon the charges of which they had been found guilty.

Under the despotic Government of Tuscany, the press is persecuted almost as oppressively as it is under the constitutional rule of the French Republic at Paris. The *Nazionale* of Florence, of the 23d ult., was seized on that day, in virtue of the new decree on the press, for an article against it. So strict were the orders given to the police agents, that, in order to prevent the reproduction of the article under any shape, the printing machine was sealed for 24 hours, and the railway train retarded an hour, in order to prevent the circulation of the proscribed number.

## SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

From the seat of war we learn, that, on the 29th ult., the Schleswig-Holstein troops made a movement along the lines, and advanced against the Danes, when a battle took place, in the course of which the city of Friedrichstadt was bombarded; and though it had not surrendered, it was completely surrounded, and was hourly expected to yield. Two of the trenches had been carried by the bayonet, and fourteen pieces of artillery had also been captured from the Danes. The Holsteiners also carried and took possession of the city of Tonningen, after an engagement of two hours. Several Danes were taken prisoners.

## UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 17th ult., and, in addition, by telegraph, *etc.* Halifax, to the 20th ult., reached town in the early part of the week.

Washington intelligence mentions the existence, in some quarters not named, of further piratical intentions on Cuba, and that the American Government stands prepared with preventive means.

The House of Representatives have passed a bill appropriating three million and a quarter dollars prospectively, to meet instalments under the American indemnity treaty. Payment will be made by arrangements with Baring's house.

The bill for abolishing the slave-trade in Columbia had been ordered for a third reading by a majority of 22.

The bill for the delivery of fugitive slaves had passed the House by a vote of 109 to 75.

A vote had been taken in the House condemning the present *ad valorem* anti-protective tariff by a majority of 2.

The public enthusiasm for Jenny Lind continued unabated. She had given two concerts, and, it was said, had appropriated her share of the profits of the first, being at least 10,000 dollars, to several charitable institutions in New York. The whole of her receipts in America are, it is stated on "good authority," to be devoted to the establishment of free schools in Sweden and Norway.

Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, had been arrested, on the complaint of Mrs. Forrest, and held to bail in the sum of 10,000 dollars to keep the peace towards her, she having reason to fear personal violence from his hands. An injunction had also been granted by the Supreme Court of New York, restraining Mr. Forrest from conveying away his property, to the injury of the rights therein possessed by Mrs. Forrest. She has also commenced a suit in the courts of the State for divorce.

The Earl of Elgin was at New York.

## WEST INDIES.

We have accounts this week from Jamaica to the 7th of September.

The intelligence thus conveyed, however, is of quite an unimportant character. Since the departure of the previous steamer the island had been visited almost incessantly by heavy rains, St. Dorothy's parish forming perhaps the only exception. There were some cases of sickness, but they were not reported to be of a very serious character. The roads have been much destroyed by the heavy weather, and the corporation of Kingston have voted a hundred pounds for the repairs of the city of Kingston alone—an amount which, it is thought, will be insufficient to put them in proper repair.

The commissioners appointed by the Assembly to consolidate the laws of the island were actively engaged, and were likely to be prepared with the condensed volume by the time the Assembly met, which was expected to be in October.

The cotton movement progressed with increased energy.

A masonic lodge had been formed by the brethren at the north side of the Island, in the town of Falmouth.

The country was quiet.

The frequent arrivals of the American steamers at Jamaica excited less interest than formerly, as the alterations in the routes of the Royal Mail Company's ships placed the island in possession of English dates in less time (with one or two exceptions) than the service has been performed by the American vessels.

**THE WAY TO CALIFORNIA.**—The distance from Panama to San Francisco is about 3500 miles. The Isthmus of Panama, where it is at present usually crossed, is about seventy miles in length, viz. fifty miles from Chagres to Cruces, and twenty miles from Cruces to Panama. The former distance is performed in boats, in about forty-eight hours; the latter, on the backs of mules, in ten hours. A boat from Chagres to Cruces costs about £10, and a mule from Cruces to Panama costs about £2. Mazatlan, Acapulco, and San Bias are the principal ports touched by the Californian and Panama steamers. The highest price for a passage to California, from England, by way of the isthmus—that is, as saloon passenger in steamers—is rather over £120. The lowest sum, as fore-cabin passenger, provided he has a companion to share the boat passage from Chagres to Cruces, is rather under £70.

**THE LENTIL.—A NEW BRITISH CROP.**—The lentil is at present exciting considerable attention as a garden and field crop in Scotland, and seems peculiarly adapted for cottage allotments. The analyses of chemists show it to be highly nutritive; and, indeed, it contains more nitrogenous matter than any other legume. Its nutritive qualities have been known and acted upon from the earliest times, as is shown by its mention in Scripture; and at the present time it is extensively used in continental Europe, and especially in the East, where it is considered "the best food for those who undertake long journeys," while "the Hindoos add lentils to their rice diet when engaged in laborious work." It remained for M. Guillerez to bring this crop before the notice of British farmers, through the medium of the *Scottish Agricultural Journal*, and his experiments have proved highly satisfactory. Lord Murray has also taken up the subject, and his Lordship, it is said, contemplated sending up the produce of his crop to the great Exhibition of 1851. The following is M. Guillerez's useful account of the mode of preparing lentils:—"Steep the lentils in cold water an hour or two; withdraw them and place them in a goblet with enough of water to cover the surface, a little butter, some salt, flavour with parsley, place the whole on a slow fire. They must boil slowly, and you must take care to add water enough to keep the surface covered, but merely covered. You may boil them with ham, bacon, sausages, or merely with water and salt, to prepare them afterwards with onion, à la matre d'hôtel. In schools, barracks, or large boarding establishments, they are often boiled merely in water and salt, then they are allowed to cool and the water to run out, and in that state you dress them with oil and vinegar, &c., like a French salad. When the lentil is bruised, or ground into meal, it makes an excellent 'purée' with wild fowls or roasted game. It is prepared also like peas for soup, dumplings, puddings, &c. One single pound of meal makes a sufficient soup for fifteen persons, or a pudding, dumpling (purée) for six, and the pound costs from two to three pence in France and Germany. Being more nutritious than potatoes, peas, beans, &c., they would make a capital substitute for the first vegetable, especially in times of scarcity, should it be proved by experience that they grow in this country more luxuriant even than in France, and now I have no doubt that they will grow, since the lentils sown by me last year in Queenstreet are more luxuriant this year than the seed I got from Lord Murray and from France, which is the best test that they are already acclimated."

The American line-of-packet-ship *Sir Robert Peel*, from New York, has brought 15,942 bushels of wheat, 4000 barrels of flour, and a general cargo; and the packet-ship *American Eagle*, arrived in the docks on the same day from New York, with 3850 barrels of flour, 602 casks of oil-cake for cattle, and a general cargo of American produce. The ship *Patrick Henry* brought 4315 barrels of flour; the *Atlantic*, from New York, 880 packages of cheese; the *M. Wheeler*, from New Orleans, 883 barrels of flour; and the *Shenandoah*, on the same day, from Philadelphia, 8410 bushels of Indian corn, 269 boxes of cheese, 500 barrels of flour, and 100 packages of beef, the produce of the United States.

A letter from Madrid of the 24th ult. states that M. A. de la Tour, secretary to the Duke de Montpensier, had left that city on his way to London, with an invitation to his Royal Highness's family, and particularly to Queen Amelie, to pass some time with him in Andalusia.

## ARCTIC EXPEDITION—THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The *North Star*, Master-Commander James Saunders, arrived at Spithead on Saturday last, from the Arctic regions, without bringing any satisfactory tidings of Captain Sir J. Franklin or his people.

The *North Star* sailed from Greenhithe about the middle of May, 1849, laden with stores and provisions for the North-West searching-ships, and the last accounts that were received from her were brought to England by Captain Lee, in a whaler, dated the 19th of July, in that year. There has, therefore, been much fear expressed for the safety of this ship, which has happily been relieved by her safe arrival.

The *North Star* reports communications from the various expeditions which have been despatched to the Arctic Sea in quest of the lost explorers.

On the 21st of August last, at the entrance of Lancaster Sound, she fell in with, and communicated with, the *Lady Franklin*, Captain Penny, and her tender, the *Sophia*, all well. Captain Penny reported that Captain Austin's ships had got through the ice in Melville Bay, on the 15th of August, and she had left them on the 17th off Cape Dudley-Digges; that some of the vessels would proceed, if the ice would permit, through Barrow's Straits, to examine and explore Banks's Land.

On the 26th of August, the *North Star* spoke the *Felix*, Captain Sir John Ross, all well.

On the 30th of August she communicated with the *Prince Albert*, Commander Forsythe, who stated that he had been trying to get into Port Niel and other places, but was prevented by the land ice; that he had seen Capt. Austin's ships in Wellington Channel; that Capt. Austin had gone in the *Intrepid* steamer to explore some parts of the coast, and would visit Pond's Bay; that one of the small American searching vessels was on shore near Barrow's Bay, but, as the captain had declined the assistance offered by the *Prince Albert*, it was supposed she would come off without damage.

We are sorry to state that none of the vessels with which Commander Saunders had communicated had gained the smallest reliable information respecting Sir Franklin, although this spring has been most favourable for the exploration in Baffin's Bay, from the early breaking up of the ice.

The *North Star* finally left Pond's Bay for England on the 5th of September, and has had a good passage home, coming to the westward and southward of Ireland, and up the Channel to Spithead. She has brought letters to the Admiralty on the subject of the Expedition, from Sir John Ross, of the *Felix*, August 22; from Captain Penny, of the *Lady Franklin*, August 21; from Captain Ommanney, of the *Assistance*, August 16; but the tenor of the reports thus conveyed is so little of a precise character, that it is difficult to elicit an intelligible narrative from their obscure statements.

It would appear from them that on the 13th of August last, Captain Ommanney, in the *Assistance*, and Sir John Ross, in the *Felix*, when off Cape York, in Baffin's Bay, having observed three male Esquimaux on the ice close by, despatched Lieutenant Cator in the *Intrepid* steamer, tender to the *Assistance*, and Commander Phillips in the whale-boat of the *Felix*, to communicate with them; and accordingly a long conversation or palaver was held between those Esquimaux and one of their nation who was in the boat of the *Felix* as a sort of interpreter, but who, understanding no European language but Danish, could not communicate the nature of the intelligence to those around him. In this difficulty the boats dropped on board the *Prince Albert*, another of the exploring vessels in the neighbourhood, and there put the interpreter, Adam Beck (as he is called) in communication with the Captain's steward, John Smith, who "understood a little of the language," as Sir John Ross says, or a "good deal," as Captain Phillips says, and who presently gave such an account of the intelligence as startled every body on board. Its purport was as follows:

—That in the winter of 1846, when the snow was falling, two ships were broken by the ice a good way off in the direction of the neighbouring cape, Dudley-Digges, and afterwards burned by a fierce and numerous tribe of natives; that the ships in question were not whalers, and that epaulettes were worn by some of the white men; that a part of the crews were drowned, that the remainder were some time in huts or tents, apart from the natives; that they had guns, but no balls; and that, being in a weak and exhausted condition, they were subsequently killed by the natives with darts or arrows. This was the form given to the Esquimaux's story by John Smith, captain's steward of the *Prince Albert*.

Impressed with the importance of these tidings, Captain Ommanney and Captain Phillips immediately made their report to Captain Austin in the *Resolute*, which was then in company with the *Felix* near Cape Dudley-Digges. Captain Austin at once decided upon investigating the truth of the story, and with this view despatched a message to the *Lady Franklin*, another of the exploring ships, which lay a few miles off, and which had on board a regular Danish interpreter. This interpreter duly arrived, but proceeded forthwith to translate the story by a statement "totally at variance" with the interpretation of "the other," whom, as we are told, he called a liar, and intimidated into silence; though no sooner was the latter left to himself, than he again repeated his version of the tale, and stoutly maintained its accuracy. Meantime, an additional piece of information became known, namely, that a certain ship had passed the winter safely housed in Wolstenholme Sound—a statement soon ascertained by actual investigation to be perfectly true, and since fully elucidated by the return to this country of the vessel in question, the *North Star*.

Such is the substance of those communications from the Commanders of the Expedition. With respect to the value of the intelligence, it may be observed that Captain Penny states, in his official letter of the 21st of August, that, "having offered his services, together with those of his interpreter (the Dane above-mentioned), he was happy to find the sole foundation for the tidings to be that the *North Star* had wintered in the place referred to." Captain Penny, it may be added, also mentions, that "the Esquimaux from whom the report was obtained" had been on board his ship for several hours without making any such communication, though he had been subjected to questions in abundance. The account altogether is one of little credibility, and, as a contemporary observes, with respect to the Esquimaux's story, even if understood and translated aright, it is "by no means improbable that the anxious and incessant prosecution of our inquiries in these waters may have suggested motives to the native tribes for inventing or magnifying tales likely to arrest the attention of their eager visitors."

In corroboration of the above it should be stated that the *Prince Albert*, Commander Forsyth, arrived at Aberdeen between eight and nine o'clock on Monday night (the crew all well); and it is stated on "good authority" that the division of the exploring ships under the command of Captain Austin has carefully examined that part of the coast in Baffin's Bay where the scene of the catastrophe is reported to have taken place, and has not been able to discover a single trace or relic of anything belonging to them, which could not have been the case had they perished in the manner reported.

The Bishop of Gloucester consecrated a new church at Frome last week.

Some documents have lately been found in the archives of the municipality of Leipsic, which prove that the cholera raged in that city in 1830, when 2380 persons were carried off. This number amounted to about a ninth part of the whole population, which at that period was 19,900.

**NEW ACT RELATING TO MORTGAGEES AND TRUSTEES.**—On the 1st of next month an act will come into force respecting mortgages and trustees. It confers very considerable powers on the Court of Chancery, giving that court jurisdiction over trustees in a summary manner by orders, and enabling the court to seize and possess funds with the view of carrying out the trusts reposed in trustees.

**NEW MACHINE FOR WEIGHING COALS.**—We have just seen a new machine (invented by Messrs. Batters and Co.) by which coals may be weighed without additional labour to the workmen or inconvenience to the purchaser. According to the system at present adopted for weighing coals, obstructions are frequently caused in the public streets; whereas this new apparatus, being fixed at the back of the wagon, renders it necessary that each sack should pass over it before it reaches the ground. So useful an invention, if carried into effect, will be the means of protecting the public from false weights, and at the same time considerably expedite the delivery of coal.

**VISIT TO THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.**—(By a Correspondent.)

In June last, H.M. steamer *Reynard*, having executed the service on which she was employed at the river Peiho, weighed on the 11th, and, early on the morning of the 13th, anchored in three fathoms, about one thousand yards distant from the Great Wall.

This stupendous work of human labour has its eastern termination on the shore of the Gulf of Leotong, about 120 miles north of the Peiho, in lat. 40° 4' N., long. 120° 2' E. Viewed from the water, the terminus appears to consist of a fortress some 300 yards in length, having a large gateway in the southern face, close outside of which, and between it and the sea, is a permanent joss-house, or temple, while the northern end is surmounted by a modern two-storyed guardhouse; immediately beneath, the wall projects seaward.

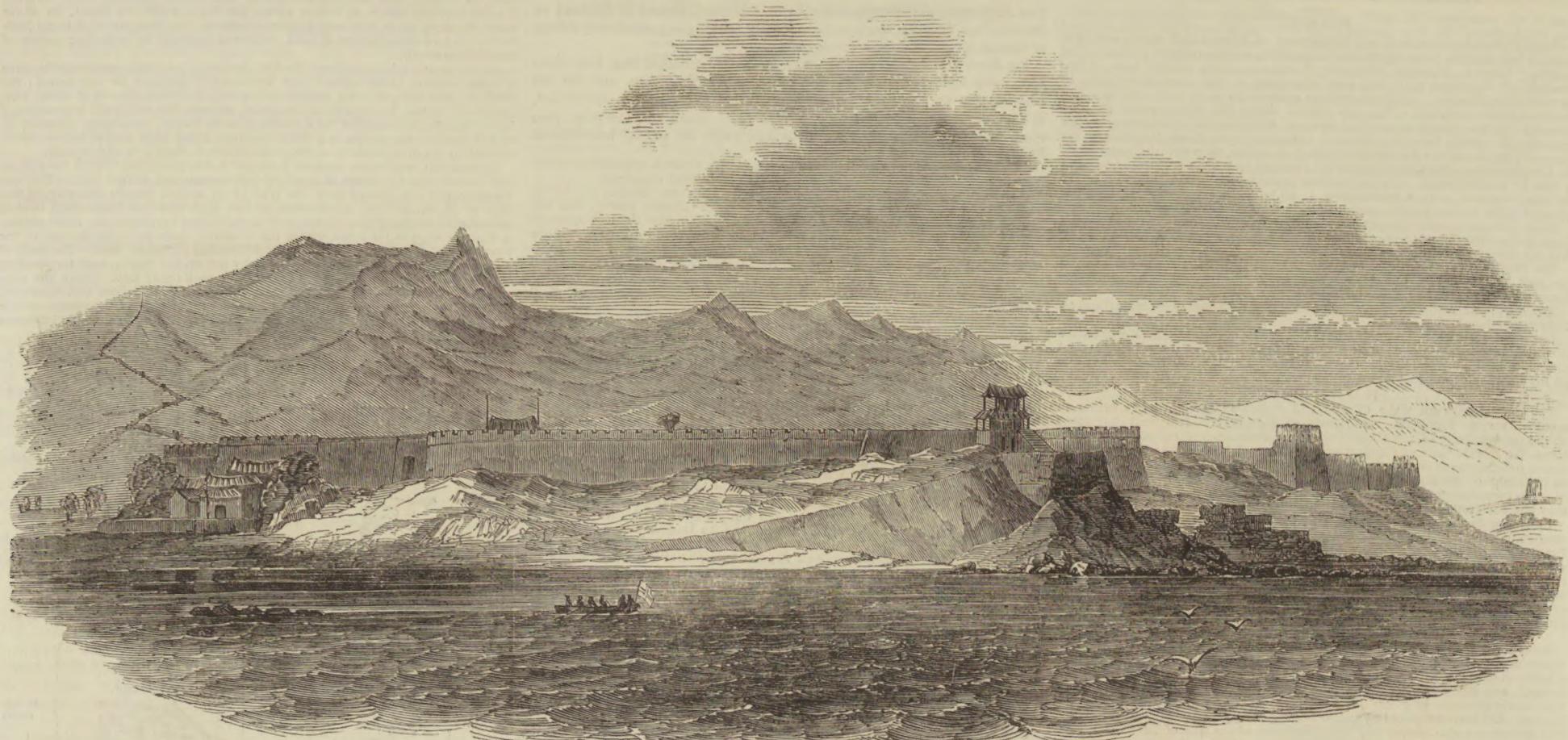
At 10 A.M. we landed a large party to the right of the joss-house on a steep sandy beach, and were civilly received by a white-buttoned mandarin and a small party of soldiers, who informed us we were perfectly at liberty to inspect the Wall at our leisure. We therefore soon ascended to it by a broad inclined plane outside the fort, and found ourselves on a rectangular platform, about sixty feet in length, paved with dark blue-coloured bricks. This portion of the structure, from its apparent age and condition, seems to have been the original terminus of the main wall; while, owing probably to the receding of the water, the before-mentioned lower continuation projecting seaward—now a mass of ruins half buried in the sand—appears a less durable construction, of much later date.

The first object that arrested our attention on the platform were three monumental slabs of black marble—two standing close to the wall, the third removed from its base: a curiously-carved altar-shaped pedestal lay extended on the ground. On one of the standing slabs is deeply inscribed the sentence, "Heaven created Earth and Sea;" and on the other, "Only a Spoonful." The import of this latter sentence we were at a loss to conjecture: it may have had reference to the placid waters of the Gulf of Leotong; or, perhaps, is intended as an allusion to the nothingness of this vast structure when compared with the works of Creation. The fallen monument, having a very long inscription, we left to be deciphered on our return from the survey of the Wall, which we could no longer delay.

Ascending again by a broad flight of steps from the platform to the top of the fort, we walked past the guard-house (a dilapidated building) down another shorter inclined plane, and then along the Wall, which we found, for about eight hundred yards, in a very ruinous condition, the first part of it being little better than an embankment of sand, broken at intervals by projecting masses of ruined brickwork.

At half a mile's distance from the fort, however, the Wall commences to show a better state of preservation: here we found it measure 39 feet across; the platform was covered with mould, and variegated with flowers of every hue. The Wall on the Tartar side, at this point, shows a fine well-built foundation of hewn granite, surmounted by a slanting brick facing, measuring together 35 feet in height; above this is a brick parapet, 7 feet high and 18 inches thick, divided by small embrasures at irregular intervals, from 8 to 13 feet apart.

At intervals, varying in distance from 200 to 500 yards, the Wall is flanked, on the Tartar side, by towers of brick, 45 feet square and 52 feet high. The one we examined was entered from the Wall by an arched granite doorway, 6½ feet high by 3½ broad. The construction of this arch (see the Engraving) is most remarkable, for the Chinese have long ceased to use key-stones in their arches. A flight of steps to the right, within the doorway, leads up to the flat roof of the tower, which is intersected at right angles by low arched vaults, each terminating in an embrasure, of which there are three on each outer face. From the construction of these vaults they seem to have been built for archers and spearmen, and not for any kind of artillery; there was no vestige of a parapet on the Chinese side of the Wall, except on the low towers on this face, which intervene midway between those on the outer, but are not vaulted.

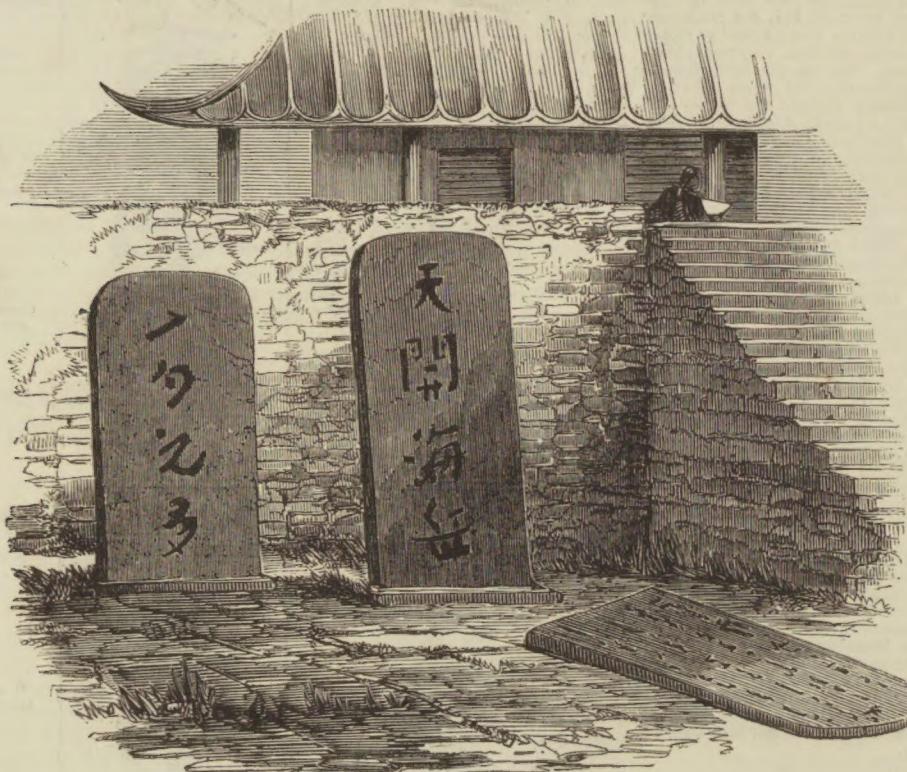


GENERAL VIEW OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA, FROM THE SEA.

Tartar General in command at Shan-hae-wei, had come down to the fort, and that it was his wish we should proceed no further. We accordingly descended from the Wall, and returned through the fields to the terminus. Here we found

the General and a numerous suite assembled, with a crowd of mandarins and soldiers; and the bustle and confusion occasioned by their presence unfortunately prevented our taking a copy of the inscription on the third tablet, which,

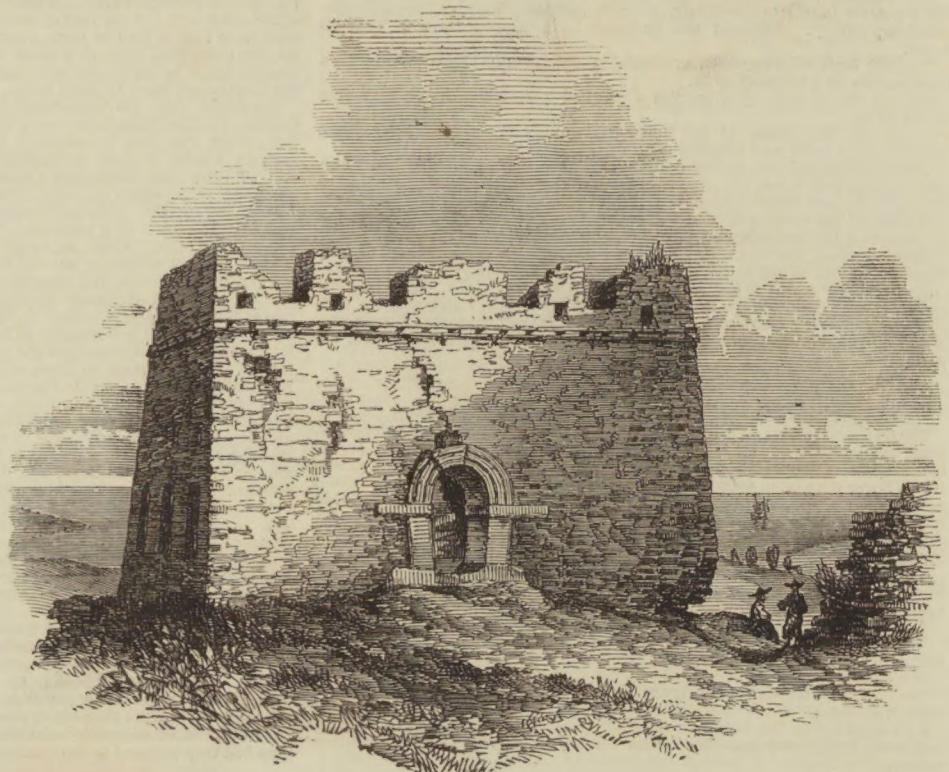
there is little doubt, would have afforded much interesting information. But we were thankful to have seen as much as we did; for had the General arrived a couple of hours earlier, our landing at all would have been doubtful. We re-



MONUMENTAL SLABS AT THE EASTERN TERMINUS.

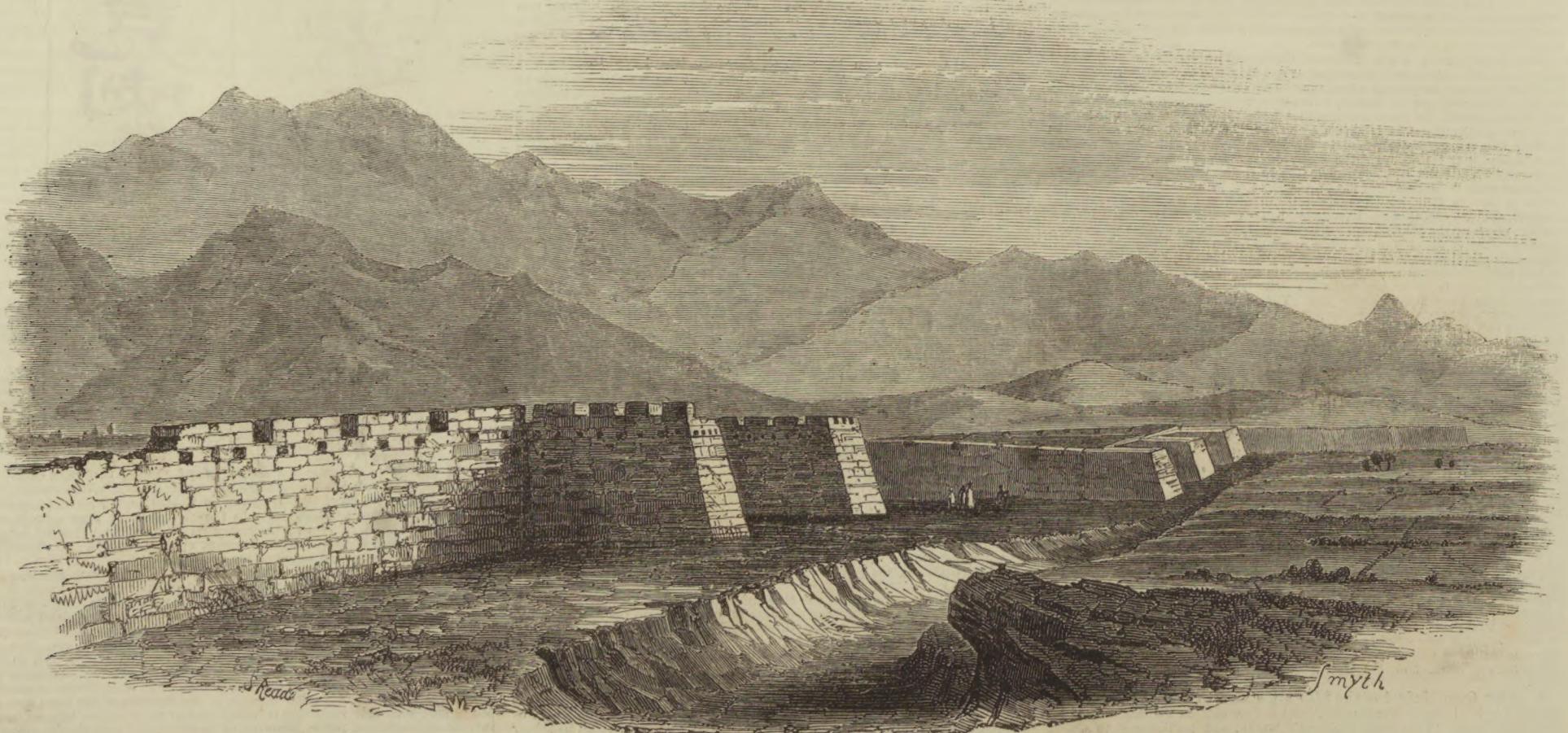
turned to our boats, therefore, satisfied with the result of the expedition, having, perhaps, seen more of this portion of the Wall than any European before us; and, as all this part of China is still by treaty a sealed country, it may be

years before another Englishman enjoys the same privilege. At three P.M. the anchor was weighed; and before dark the Great Wall of China had faded from our view.

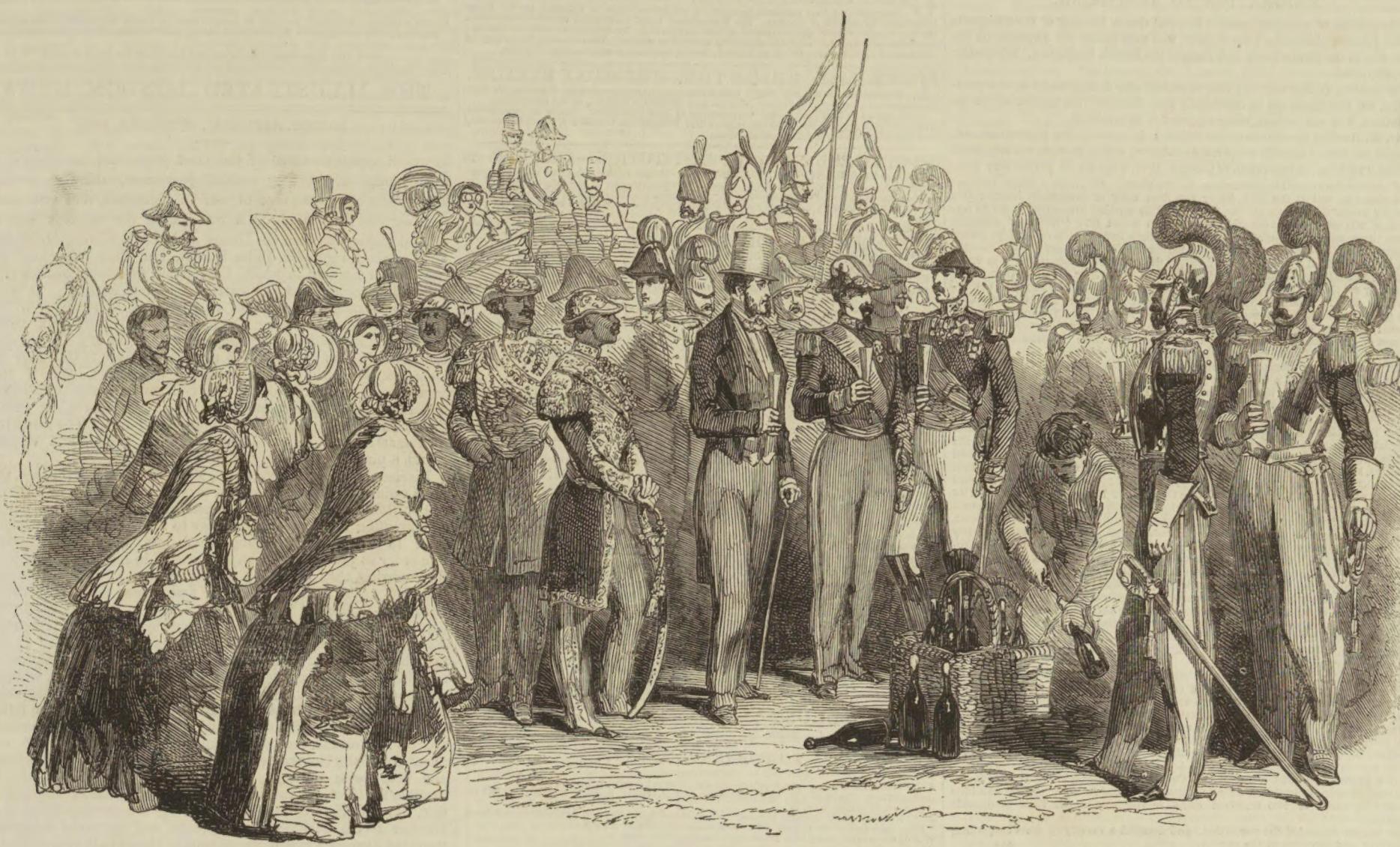


TOWER ON THE GREAT WALL.

[Appended to our Correspondent's obliging communication are two pink cards of congratulation, which passed between him and the chief mandarins. We have engraved these Chinese "hints upon etiquette."]



THE GREAT WALL, SEEN FROM THE TOP OF THE TOWER.



SCENE AT THE GRAND REVIEW AT VERSAILLES.

## GRAND REVIEW AT VERSAILLES

The long-talked of review came off on Tuesday week, at Versailles, and every-body was much pleased with the spectacle. The President, attired in his Guards uniform, and his inevitable cocked hat, left Paris at nine in the morning, and proceeded to Versailles, where he and the Nepaulese Princes were entertained at a sumptuous breakfast by Lord and Lady Normanby, who have a villa at Versailles. After breakfast, the President sallied forth on horseback, accompanied by Lord Normanby, the Nepaulese Princes and the officers of their suite, and several English officers in uniform, and proceeded to the ground, near St. Cyr, where the 4th, 6th, and 57th regiments were encamped. A little to the left was posted the 62d Regiment of Foot, and the noblest regiments in France—the 1st and 3rd Carabiniers, who are second only to our Life Guards and Blues, The 1st Regiment of Lancers, 2d of Chasseurs, and two batteries of artillery, in conjunction with the Carabiniers, and the 62d Regiment, then opened a heavy fire upon the camp; and General Grouchy, at the head of the cavalry, made several charges, which were repulsed, and he effected his retreat in most admired disorder, to the infinite amusement of the Nepaulese Prince. The

scene was not unlike an Easter hunt. Horses were scampering about in all directions, whilst unhorsed dragoons and lancers were rushing about after their disorderly steeds. Such a general delivery was never seen even at the Post-office. At length the erratic steeds were caught, order was restored, and the infantry formed into hollow squares, which were again unsuccessfully attacked by the cavalry. Then sounded “the tocsin of the soul, the dinner-bell.” The troops stood at ease, the cavalry dismounted, and generals, lieutenants, sergeants, and corporals were entertained by the President with a cold collation, consisting of fowls, champagne, &c. (Our Artist has pourtrayed the President and Lord Normanby partaking of champagne, and the Nepaulese visitors looking on.) All the private soldiery were also most hospitably regaled by the Presidential Amphitryon. The soldiers appeared to be of Molière's opinion, “Le vrai Amphitryon, c'est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne,” for the champagne evidently awakened an enthusiasm which the nephew of the Emperor had hitherto failed to inspire: the cry of “*Vive Napoleon!*” was far more general than on any previous occasion. Talleyrand used to say that revolutions are not made with rose-water—neither are they to be made with champagne.

The jewelled foreigners excited, however, the lion's share of the public attention. Their carriage was occupied by Mlle. Cerito, on whose arms glittered the bracelets which her *pirouettes* lately wrung from the susceptible Indians. During the review, M. Horace Vernet was thrown from his horse, and the President lent him one belonging to the officers of his suite. This horse fell with M. Vernet, and severely injured him apparently, for the President galloped up and assisted him into a carriage; fortunately, however, the illustrious painter was not much damaged, for in the course of half an hour he was again by the side of the President, thanking him for his kindness.

The Nepaulese Ambassador left Paris on Tuesday last, with his brothers and suite, for Marseilles, on their way to Calcutta. The day before he gave a last sitting to MM. Claudius Jacquand and Dantan for the full-length portraits which they are making of him. Before his departure the Ambassador presented M. Jacquand with 10,000 francs and M. Dantan with 5000 francs, for their services. The two works of art in question are to appear at the next exhibition at Paris, and then to be forwarded to Nepal. One of the Ambassador's suite, who is an enamel painter, has, during his stay in Paris, taken copies of several pictures and portraits, to serve as models for works to be executed when he arrives in his native country.



EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—FAREWELL GROUP MEETING OF THE FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



in case of need, staves and guns, and fortresses called prisons, compels obedience; but where is the law that shall compel a nation? The only real and effective arbitration is the physical force of a power stronger than either, or than both of them combined, who shall force them to submission. "La paix à tout prix, même au prix de la guerre," is a saying full of philosophy and wisdom, and will continue to govern the actions of the world, not only until all men love reason and justice, but until that more distant period when they shall agree upon the meaning of those words, and shall establish a general police, or army of the world, to coerce offending nations, in the same way that the law now coerces offending individuals. We would simply ask these well-meaning men, who wish to abolish war before the world has a millionth or a billionth part of the education and virtue necessary for such a result, what they would recommend, if, after Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein had agreed to submit to arbitration, and the arbitrator had been in favour of Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark should fly in the face of such a decision, and renew the war? What would be the step to be taken in such a case? A new arbitration? Or, if not, would it not be, either a return to the state of things which existed prior to the arbitration, or the entrance of some great third party, strong and well armed, into the quarrel, who would make war upon Denmark, as society does against a malefactor? Beyond this point it is impossible to go. Thus, although war is a mighty evil, it is sometimes a mighty necessity. When we can do without bolts and bars in our houses, without policemen in our streets, or constables and magistrates in our villages—when we can repose in security without being indebted to the judge, the sheriff, the policeman, and the gaoler, we may look for the abolition of war. It will, in fact, have abolished itself by that time, and the promised reign of righteousness—the Millennium of the saints—will have arrived. We do not think that time to be very near at hand; nevertheless, we heartily wish Mr. Sturge and Mr. Burritt success in their diplomacy, and shall watch with much interest the progress of their task. The reason and common sense of the world will be much greater than we now believe them to be, if these respectable gentlemen shall win the laurels for which they strive. We must confess, however, that we should have more faith in the success of a declaration signed by the principal powers of Europe, that unless Denmark and Schleswig laid down their arms immediately, the Powers would occupy the fortresses of both belligerents. That is a result which, as it would be a war, Mr. Sturge and Mr. Burritt would possibly not approve; but to us it seems that it would be the best and most sensible mode of putting an end to the difficulty.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## ELECTION OF LORD MAYER AND OTHER CIVIC OFFICERS.

On Saturday, the Livery assembled in the Guildhall, for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The new Sheriffs (Mr. Alderman Carden and Mr. Hodgkinson) presided in the Common Hall, and the Town Clerk officiated for the Recorder. The names of the aldermen who have not yet filled the office of Lord Mayor having been announced, Alderman Musgrave and Alderman Hunter (who is the next in seniority to Alderman Musgrave) were declared, amidst loud cheers, to be elected by the Livery. The sheriffs then proceeded to the Court of Aldermen, and, upon their return, the Common-Serjeant announced that the Court of Aldermen had chosen Alderman Musgrave to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. (Loud cheers.)

Alderman Musgrave (the Lord Mayor elect) having been called upon to take upon him the office of chief magistrate, said he most cordially and gratefully consented to take upon himself the performance of the functions of the high office to which he had been elected. He thanked the Livery for selecting him, and he thanked the Court of Alderman for having chosen him unanimously. (Cheers.) Three times he had been before them: first as Alderman, then as Sheriff, and now as Lord Mayor elect. It was an eventful year that they were approaching, and he hoped to hand down the privileges of the City to his successor in the same unsullied manner as he had now received them. (Cheers.) He would take care that the hospitality of the City—"Hear, hear," and laughter—should be well maintained. When the foreigners came, he would endeavour to receive them with cordial welcome; and he hoped that, at the termination of his mayoralty, he should be thought worthy of receiving their thanks for the manner in which he had conducted himself during his year of office. (Cheers.)

The thanks of the Livery to Lord Mayor Farncombe, for the hospitable manner in which he had acted during his mayoralty, and for the benevolent support which he had rendered to the various charitable institutions of the City, and a vote of thanks to the Sheriffs who had just completed their year of office, terminated the proceedings, and the Hall was dissolved.

After the election of Lord Mayor, a Court of Aldermen was held in the Council Chamber, at which the Lord Mayor nominated Mr. William Payne, of the bar, and coroner for the city of London, to the office of Steward of Southwark, vacant by the death of the Hon. C. E. Law, the late Recorder of London; and the Court unanimously confirmed the nomination, upon the motion of Alderman Humphrey.

INAUGURATION OF THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON.—On Monday morning, Alderman Carden and G. E. Hodgkinson, Esq., the new sheriffs, gave a public breakfast at Cutlers' Hall, whence they proceeded to the Guildhall, where a procession was formed, and, escorted by the Lord Mayor and the officers of the corporation, they went to Westminster-Hall, going on board the City barge, at Blackfriars-bridge, to be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer. At three o'clock the same afternoon, the Cursitor Baron (Mr. Banks) took his seat on the bench, in the Court of Exchequer, and shortly afterwards the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Common Serjeant, the Sheriffs, and late Sheriffs, &c., entered the court, and, having taken their seats, the Common Serjeant addressed the Cursitor Baron:—

My Lord, owing to the lamented death of the Hon. C. E. Law, the late Recorder, and in the absence of his learned successor, the office has devolved on me of presenting to you Richard Walter Carden, alderman and cutler, and George Edmund Hodgkinson, citizen and cutler, who have been elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex by their fellow-citizens. The father of Alderman Carden was a distinguished member of the Middle Temple, whose high legal attainments have been highly creditable in the profession. Maternally he is descended from the daughter of the late Mr. Walter, of the *Times* newspaper. Alderman Carden at an early age entered the army. This, however, he quitted for more active pursuits in the City of London; and, entering into mercantile affairs, became what he now is, one of the most eminent members of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Hodgkinson is paternally descended from one of the first agricultural families in the county of Derby, who have for centuries cultivated their own freehold land in that county; and maternally, from Mr. Humphrey Jones, the founder of the iron trade of Birmingham. Mr. Hodgkinson's pursuits have been maritime: he is now one of the largest shipowners in the port of London, and, by his integrity and perseverance, has raised himself to distinction. Such is the history of the gentleman of whom I speak, made by the citizens. I have also to introduce to you the late sheriffs, who are present at the expiration of their year of office. The anticipations formed of those gentlemen have been more than realised, both by their improvements in the gaol of Newgate, and the establishment of a third court for the trial of prisoners at the Central Criminal Court, facilitating the business without interfering with the proper administration of justice.

The Cursitor Baron, after paying a tribute to the memory of the late Recorder, expressed her Majesty's full, gracious, and unqualified recognition of the choice made by the citizens of London. He also passed a high compliment on the late sheriffs, Aldermen Lawrence and Donald Nicol, Esq. Proclamation was made for suit and service to be done by the corporation in respect of certain waste lands called the moors, and a piece of ground in the parish of St. Clement. Alderman Hunter performed the ceremony of counting five horse-shoes, 41 hob-nails, and chopping three bundles of sticks. The Cursitor Baron accepted the invitation of the sheriffs to the banquet given by them in the evening, at Cutlers' Hall. The procession returned by water.

REPAVING OF OXFORD-STREET.—The portion of this immense and important thoroughfare between South Molton and New Bond-streets has been closed for traffic, in order to remove the ordinary macadamized paving and replace it with granite blocks, as being more durable and also more suitable to this portion of the street, which is a rapid decline to the so-called hollow of Oxford-street, and which will now be assimilated with the lower portion of the descent, which was paved in a similar manner about a year since. The works will proceed with the dispatch requisite in a thoroughfare of such extent, and in the meantime the traffic is obliged to take a circuitous route to the place of destination.

THE ATTACK ON MR. CURETON.—In addition to the sum of £50 reward offered by Mr. Cureton for the discovery and apprehension of the persons who made the murderous attack upon him, and succeeded in robbing him of a large quantity of ancient coins (noticed last week), the Government have offered a further reward of £50 for the apprehension of the offenders. It is supposed that the robbers could not be very well acquainted with the circumstances of the house, or of the habits of Mr. Cureton, since they left behind them a considerable quantity of old coin and other valuables, and only took with them the old silver coin and other articles of lesser value, although they had the field all to themselves, after having reduced their victim to utter helplessness.—On Wednesday, at the Mansion-house, Henry Denham, a rough-looking young man, well known to the Metropolitan and City Police as a thief, was brought before Mr. Alderman Gibbs, in the custody of Michael Haydon, the officer, charged with being concerned in the attack upon, and the robbery of, Mr. Cureton, of Aldergate-street, on the 20th of September. The evidence was not of a very strong character. Mrs. Sarah Wilson, wife of Mr. Charles Wilson, of No. 81, Aldersgate-street, the house in which the outrage was committed by three ruffians, as related last week, when asked to look round and tell whether she saw any of them present, replied—"I cannot swear to the prisoner, but I believe that he was the last of the three who came into the house." He was remanded for a week.

THE PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the committee of management, and other friends and supporters of the above laudable institution, for the relief of aged and infirm printers and their widows, was held at the London Tavern, for general business. The report (being the 23rd of the society's existence) for the past year of the general state and progress of the society's affairs, showed that no retrograde movement had taken place during that period. The funded property at the date of the last audit amounted to £5512 17s. 3d. with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, produced an annual income of £207 6s. 10d. The amount paid to pensioners last year was £556 16s. The income from all sources was £910 18s. 2d.; and the expenditure, £807 6s. Since the institution was founded (independent of the present number of pensioners) 163 persons had received its benefits. The report concluded with an appeal for support, it being presumed sufficient inducement had been held forth to point out the absolute necessity for unceasing exertion on the society's behalf.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of subscribers of this society was held on Monday at the London Tavern; Luke James Hansard, Esq., treasurer, in the chair. The report detailed the results of the management during the past year. Two elections have taken place, at which eight new pensioners have been added to the list. There are fifty-eight aged persons receiving relief from this charity—thirty-three men and twenty-five women. Seven pensioners died during the past year; and one a poor man, aged sixty-nine, having unhappily become insane, has been removed by his parish to the county asylum at Hanwell, his pension ceasing on his becoming a pauper. The men are receiving 27s., and the women 18s. per month. The directors, in their report, lament that the permanent income of the charity is much below the amount required to meet the payments of the pensioners. During the past year the directors, with the assistance of Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, one of the vice-presidents, and the society's principal trustee, have succeeded in placing the whole of the society's permanent stock, which through deaths and other casualties had lapsed into various separate investments and appeared in separate accounts in the books of the Bank of England, into one fund, under the care of four trustees. The permanent fund of the society now amounts to £6700, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities. The late William Drake Broadbent, Esq., of Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, merchant, deceased, has granted to the charity a sum of £50, Three per Cent. Consols, separately invested under the terms of a deed of settlement; making a special permanent fund of £53 10s. 6d. In addition to this there is a sum £402 6s. stock, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, standing in the names of the directors, available for the current expenses of the charity. The total amount of stock possessed by the charity is £7155 16s. 6d. The death of the Queen Dowager, who was a munificent annual contributor to the funds of this charity, and that of the Duke of Cambridge, who on two occasions presided at the anniversary festivals, are noticed in the report. The total working expenses, including printing, stationery, advertisements, rent, salaries, and miscellaneous, have been £247 2s. 7d., being £52 less than last year, leaving a balance in the Bank of England of £257 12s. 2d. Since the charity was established, in 1818, 878 pensioners have been on the funds, and the sum of £56,214 13s. has been disbursed in monthly pensions. The report was approved and adopted.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, LAMBETH.—On last Sunday morning, which was the first Thanksgiving Sunday since the lamented death of the late Royal president, the Duke of Cambridge, the chapel and the royal chair were hung with black, and the 160 orphan girls appeared in deep mourning. The sacred edifice was crowded to hear the Rev. John Jephcott, the morning preacher; after which the school-room was opened to the public, when the Rev. S. R. Cattley, the chaplain, most feelingly addressed the guardians and orphans, and distributed purses, containing five guineas each, to five young women, who, having been brought up at the asylum, had faithfully served in private families, and attended to receive this reward of good service. Her Majesty has lately become patron, and the Duke of Cambridge has succeeded his Royal father as president of this institution, founded in 1758.

CITY OF LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At various periods within a few years attempts have been made in the city of London to form a Chamber of Commerce, which might, at the same time, become something like a court of arbitration, in order to settle disputes, and prevent the enormous sacrifices made by litigation in the courts of law. All these attempts have hitherto, however, proved abortive. Another attempt to remedy the evil is now making on a more extended scale, and a requisition to call a public meeting to consider the subject has just been presented to the Lord Mayor, signed by upwards of 200 firms in the City.

CORPORATION FOR THE RELIEF OF SEAMEN, &c., IN THE MERCHANT SERVICE.—A quarterly general court of this body was held on Tuesday, pursuant to the act of Parliament, at the offices in Bircham-lane. Mr. George Lindsay presided. The minutes of the last general court having been read and confirmed, receivers of dues were appointed for the ports of Dundal and Bridport. After transacting some routine business, the meeting proceeded in committee to the consideration of numerous applications for relief from sick and disabled seamen and widows. Pensions and temporary relief were ordered to the applicants, and the meeting then adjourned.

WINTER MEDICAL SESSION.—The medical schools of the metropolis commenced their winter session on Tuesday, when introductory addresses were delivered by the principal lecturers attached to the institutions. The lectures in general were well attended.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—A general meeting of the patrons of this charity took place on Wednesday, at the Scottish Hall, Crane-court, Fleet-street; Dr. Webster in the chair. The report states that the number of casual applicants each month was 250, and the number of pensioners 130. The amount distributed averaged £161 per month. The receipts, from St. Andrew's Day, November 30 last, to Michaelmas Day, amounted to £2044, independently of a balance of £367, and the expenses had amounted to £2325, leaving a balance of £85. After a short discussion on some business matters, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE RAILWAY EXCURSION TRAINS.—The amount of travelling in and out of London, on Saturday and Sunday last, by the excursion railway trains, was of an unusual character. The Great Western Railway had three special excursion trains, two out of and one into London. The latter left Bristol on Saturday, at seven o'clock, with 1800 passengers, or about £1000, the fares to London and back being 14s. first class, 10s. second class, 8s. third class; being for the distance, 120 miles, less than 1d. per mile, and giving three days' excursion. The two out of London were at similar rates. The one to Blenheim, Woodstock, and Oxford, over the company's newly-opened line between Oxford and Rugby, conveyed about 400 persons, starting from the Paddington station at eight o'clock and arriving at Oxford by eleven o'clock, and at Woodstock soon after. The various visitors had several hours between their arrival and the return of the train to town at eight o'clock for visiting the University, the Cathedral, and colleges, and other objects about Oxford. The other train to Bath, Bristol, and Clifton, left the Paddington station at eight o'clock, taking persons to enjoy the scenery at and about Bath, and the springs and hot wells at Clifton, returning (with the other) at about eleven p.m. Besides these trains there was the ordinary Sunday excursion train, taking multitudes to Windsor. On Saturday last, the South-Eastern, in addition to the usual excursions to Ramsgate and Margate in three hours, took 200 persons from London-bridge at half-past ten o'clock, via Folkestone and Boulogne, for 30s. there and back, to Paris. The convoy was to return on Wednesday evening from Paris, and arrive in London on Thursday. The Eastern Counties conveyed 400 persons from the Shoreditch station to Cambridge and back for 8s., 6s., and 4s. respectively. The excursionists started at eight A.M., and returned at eight p.m. from Cambridge, arriving at Shoreditch at ten o'clock. The London and Brighton carried 1000 persons to Brighton and back for 3s. 6d. each and 5s. 6d., starting at eight o'clock and returning at six o'clock, reaching London-bridge in two detachments at half-past eight. The South-Western, besides their usual excursion trains to Windsor, took some hundred persons on a picnic excursion to the New Forest, starting at seven o'clock and returning same day. Also to the Isle of Wight and the Needles, at 8s., 6s., and 3s. respectively.

VALUABLES BELONGING TO THE NEPAULESE PRINCE.—On Saturday, in the Westminster County Court, an action was brought by the plaintiff, a tailor, residing at No. 6, Wimpole-street, against the defendant, Mr. Hanson, a button-manufacturer, for trespass, by unlawfully entering the plaintiff's premises, and demanding property entrusted to his charge, of the value of £200,000, by the Nepaulese Ambassador. It appeared from the plaintiff's statement, that he had been employed by the Nepaulese Ambassador to repair a cap and belt richly studded with diamonds and other precious gems, worth £200,000; and while this valuable ornament was in his possession, the defendant came one day while he was absent from home, accompanied by a policeman, and demanded the cap and belt in the name of the Prince. The plaintiff's daughter, who was at home, refused to give up the property, and the defendant and the policeman waited some hours till his return. The plaintiff then went to the Prince, when he was told that no instructions had been given by him for the interference of the police. The plaintiff said he had been much injured in his business by the occurrence. The defendant stated that he was acquainted with Morrant, the Ambassador's servant, who called upon him to ascertain the plaintiff's address, in order that he might get the cap and belt for his master. He (defendant) then accompanied Morrant to the plaintiff's house, but he had taken no further part in the affair. The Judge having summed up, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £5, with costs. Notice of motion for a new trial was given.

GAS IN THE CITY.—On Saturday, at twelve o'clock precisely, the chairman and some of the directors of the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company, accompanied by Mr. Croll, their chief engineer, and his assistants, assembled in Whitechapel, and immediately opened their Leviathan main at the widest part of the road, where Commercial-street crosses. As soon as the aperture was opened, the atmospheric air rushed out in a rapid current, and continued flaring through for about twenty minutes; by that time the air was impregnated with gas, and continued for about ten minutes, smelling each moment stronger and stronger, until at last a stream of pure gas was emitted. The cap was then put upon the pipe, and the ground closed. The engineers and directors immediately posted off in carriages to a branch of the main pipe in Lothbury, where the same operation was repeated with the same success. Mr. Croll's assistants had been stationed in about thirty different parts of the City, at the extremity of the main pipes, and at a stated moment, fixed by Mr. Croll, the caps being taken off the pipes, and the atmospheric air cleared out, the manifestation of the presence of pure gas appeared. Wire gauzes, upon Sir Humphry Davy's principle, were used at the orifices of the pipes. Inspectors had been sent round to secure the openings of the service pipes throughout the City, and every precaution was used to prevent accidents. It is a remarkable fact that the extensive works of this concern, the greatest in the world, have been commenced and completed, and the pipes have been laid and charged with gas, without a single mischance.

THE BOROUGH MARKET.—The half-yearly report of the trustees of the Borough Market was submitted on Monday to the ratepayers of St. Saviour's, Southwark, at their annual Michaelmas vestry, and showed a very gratifying result. The accounts, brought down to the preceding Saturday, exhibited a gross receipt during the six months of £2604, including the balance at the bankers' at the commencement of the period. The trustees had paid over to the overseers, in aid of the poor-rate, a sum of £1067 7s. 10d., and there was now a balance at their bankers' of £1117 11s., which would be applicable to the same purpose. The trustees also possessed £1811, invested in the Reduced Three per Cent. Consols. The report was unanimously approved, and a resolution was passed, authorising the trustees to pay over to the overseers, in aid of the poor-rate, the amount which stood to their credit at the bank. Mr. Eli Richards, "the warden of the great account" who presided at the meeting, observed that it must be very gratifying to the parishioners to know that such a valuable assistance to the poor-rate was derived from the Borough Market. The best thanks of the inhabitants was undoubtedly due to those gentlemen who had been instrumental in bringing about this result, whereby the poor-rate was relieved to the amount of upwards of £2000 a year.

FOUNDATION OF A NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, AT PENTONVILLE.—On Tuesday, the first stone of a spacious new chapel, for the use of the Congregational body, was laid by D. W. Wire, Esq., in the Caledonian-road, Pentonville. The building is to be erected according to a design by A. Trimen, Esq. It will be in the Grecian style of architecture, and will afford accommodation for 1000 persons. The entire cost is not to exceed £2680; towards which the Congregational Chapel Building Society has voted £700—£400 as a grant, and £300 as a loan. The subscription-list amounts to upwards of £1100, leaving about £800 to be raised.

LLOYD'S REGISTER.—It is understood that the committee for Lloyd's Register Book contemplate an amendment of that part of their rules which makes the period of launching new ships the date of their build, a change which will give general satisfaction. Hitherto ships, completed as they usually are in the month of September or October, have been kept on the stocks till the January succeeding, to enable the builders to obtain a full year on classification, in addition to the period which may be assigned to the ships as standing A 1. The effect of this practice, it has been clearly shown, has been, not only to expose the ships to deterioration during the winter months, but to prevent ship-builders, for a time, from undertaking fresh engagements, and likewise to throw a number of people out of employment during the time the building slips are unprofitably occupied. To obviate these evils, the ship-builders at Sunderland, Leith, Aberdeen, and Dundee have laid such convincing statements before the committee as have been deemed irresistible; and, if we are correctly informed, it has been, or will be immediately, decided that ships launched in the last quarter of a year will be allowed the date of build of the succeeding year; thus entirely removing the objections which have been so properly urged against a continuance of the existing system.

ARRIVAL OF ANTIQUITIES FROM NINEVEH AND BABYLON.—The brigantine *Apprentice*, Captain John Hardy, has arrived in the St. Katharine Docks, from Bussorah, on the river Euphrates, having on board a great quantity of Assyrian and other antiquities and marbles, consigned to the Trustees of the British Museum. Among them are the Great Bull from Nineveh, with a man's head and dragon's wings, weighing twelve tons, and a lion sculptured in the same manner, weighing nine tons. There are also several coffins, containing many curious relics of the manners and usages of Eastern countries regarding the ceremonies observed in burying their dead. This vessel was chartered by the British Museum some time since for the conveyance of these antiquities to England; they were shipped in April last at Bussorah, under the superintendence of Messrs. Stephen Lynch and Co., and great care has been taken by Captain Hardy (who was employed on a similar service two years ago) to bring them home perfect and entire. The *Apprentice* was off the Cape of Good Hope during the late severe gales, when so many vessels were lost or sustained severe damage, but she providentially escaped injury, and has safely arrived with her valuable and interesting freight.

MUNIFICENT CHARITY.—Forty-five thousand pounds, in money and land, have been assigned over to trustees by Miss Howard, of York-place, for the following uses:—To erect twenty-one houses on her property at Pinner, near Harrow, in the form of crescent, the centre house for the trustees, the other twenty houses for the use of twenty widows, who are to occupy them free of rent and taxes, and also to receive £50 a year clear of all deductions. The widows of naval men to have the preference, then those of military men, and, lastly, those of clergymen; none but persons of good character to be selected, to be chosen or dismissed for misconduct by the trustees. The deed is now enrolled in Chancery, and approved of by the Lord Chancellor. Trustees named—the Earl of Fingal, K.G., and W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.

DARING ROBBERY IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—A robbery of a peculiarly daring character, in one of the most public thoroughfares in the City, and close to the well lighted premises of Messrs. Allan and Company, silk merchants, was committed at the early hour of seven o'clock in the evening, on Tuesday last, upon Captain Bally, R.N., of Datchet, Bucks, in Chapter House-court, leading from St. Paul's Churchyard into Paternoster-row. Captain Bally, who is staying at the Cathedral Coffee-house, St. Paul's, had no sooner turned out of St. Paul's Churchard on that evening, to proceed through Chapter House-court, into the Row, when he was attacked and beset by three well-dressed fellows, one of whom tripped him up by the heels, by whom he was held while on the ground; the other two,



WESTMINSTER RAGGED-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN CLAYDON-PARK.

The party, on arriving at Claydon station, were received by Sir Harry and Lady Verney, and by children of the Claydon schools, with flags waving and loud huzzas. They then formed in procession, and walked up to Clayton House, where, having assembled in the hall, they sang Bishop Heber's hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains." They were then addressed by the Rev. W. R. Fremantle, Rector of Claydon, who bade them a hearty welcome, telling them that he himself had been a Westminster boy, and could well recollect the feelings with which, some thirty years ago, he used to regard such places as Duck-lane, Fyestreet, the Little Almory, &c., and how it was a test of the bravery of any Westminster school-boy to venture through them. He expressed his thankfulness that men of energy and piety had been found who would penetrate these haunts of poverty and sin; and he told the children present how grateful they should be to those kind friends who had searched them out, and gathered them into schools, where they might learn not only how to become respectable members of society in this world, but how to prepare for another. He exhorted them to diligence in profiting by the instructions which they received, and pressed upon them the duty of endeavouring to be of use to their companions and relations, and to communicate to them the blessed truths which they learned at school. He mentioned an instance which had come under his own observation, of a woman who owed her conversion from a life of sin to a life of holiness, and, at length, her happy death-bed, entirely to the fact of her little boy having brought home from school a card, with a verse of Scripture written on it, which proved the message of God to her conscience, and led her to the way of salvation. The reverend gentleman closed his address, by saying, that he would not detain the young party longer from the dinner which was preparing for them, and for which he could perceive they were all quite ready.

The Rev. Mr. Walton, Curate of Waddesden, who was asked to succeed the Rev. W. R. Fremantle, made his address, for the same reason, very brief.

The children were then conducted into the next room, where they partook plentifully of meat and plum-puddings, and apple-pies. Beer was also provided for them; but a great number of them, being teetotallers, declined it, and preferred water.

As soon as the meal was concluded, and the grace had been sung, the children were let out to play—the girls upon the lawn, and the boys in the park; whilst the teachers remained behind to partake of refreshment, which they much needed after their active and fatiguing exertions in waiting upon their young charge. The children manifested the most lively interest in the natural objects by which many of them for the first time in their lives saw themselves surrounded, and took fully as much pleasure in examining these as in playing with the balls and swings which had been provided for their amusement.

By the time the teachers had finished their repast, it was needful to collect the children for their departure. They marched back to the station in procession, as they had come. The girls were at once placed in the carriages appropriated to them; but the boys remained standing by the station, and employed the time that they were kept waiting in singing "God save the Queen" and other airs. At five o'clock, the train arrived, and the whole party returned to London highly gratified by their excursion. No drawback marred the pleasure of the day; the weather, indeed, was uncertain, but the showers most propitiously fell at moments when the party found themselves under shelter. The conduct of the young people was highly creditable; and the children of Claydon, as well as many other of its inhabitants who came forward on the occasion, manifested the warmest interest in, and the kindest feelings towards, their London visitors.

#### BURGLARY, AND MURDER OF A CLERGYMAN.

THE quiet little village of Frimley, in Surrey, has been the scene of a frightful crime—a daring burglary, which has unfortunately terminated in the violent death of a venerable and much-respected clergyman, the Rev. George Edward Hollest, who has held the perpetual curacy of this hamlet during the past seventeen years.

The village of Frimley-grove is situate about one mile and a half from the Farnborough station of the South-Western Railway, in the centre of the hop country. It consists of not more than 40 or 50 straggling houses, and the parsonage-house is at the western extremity of the hamlet. It is an old-fashioned brick residence, standing on its own grounds, but not more than 100 yards removed from other houses on either side. The Rev. Mr. Hollest was married, his household consisting of himself, his wife, a man-servant, and two maid-servants; and on Friday week his two sons, youths of fourteen and fifteen, were at home, having arrived from school the same afternoon, to pass the Michaelmas vacation with their parents. On Friday night week the family retired to rest at their usual hour, shortly before eleven o'clock—Mr. and Mrs. Hollest sleeping on the first floor, in a room overlooking the lawn; the two boys occupying an apartment on the same floor; the man-servant's sleeping apartment and that of the two maid-servants being at the top of the house.

About three o'clock in the morning, Mr. and Mrs. Hollest were awoken by the noise arising from the presence of two or three burglars in their chamber, and in their attempts to raise an alarm, a pistol or gun-shot wound was inflicted on Mr. Hollest, in the abdomen, by one of the ruffians, which resulted, after much suffering, in the death of the rev. gentleman, on Sunday evening, shortly after eight o'clock.

The details of the affair will be seen in the summary given below of the evidence which was adduced at the inquest on Tuesday last:—On examination of the premises it was ascertained that an entry had been effected at the rear, through the scullery window, the burglars having first broken a pane of glass to enable them to open the window, and then cut away the woodwork, into which an iron bar was fixed. From the scullery, the kitchen was entered by the removal of a bolt in a very business-like manner, indicating that the villains were no novices in crime. Having once gained an entry, they appear to have set open all the doors in the house, so as to afford speedy egress in case of alarm or discovery. The front door was propped open by a mat, and two or three other doors were found fixed on their hinges by the insertion of knives in the crevices.

The police apprehended, on suspicion, on Sunday evening, at the Rose and Crown beer-shop, in Guildford, three young men of bad character, two of whom at least are shown to have been at Frimley during the week, and one of them is known to have had some conversation with the deceased while endeavouring to dispose of some earthenware dishes. The reputed names of these men are Hiram Smith, James Jones, and Levi Harwood. They are all well known to the local police as very daring thieves, and each of them has been several times in custody. The grounds of suspicion which caused their apprehension on the present charge have not transpired. They were brought to Frimley on Tuesday morning and taken to the residence of the deceased, where they were severally submitted to examination before Captain Mangles, M.P., of Poyle House, Guildford, a county magistrate. The examination was conducted with

closed doors, but the result is understood to have created a strong impression of their guilt. Mrs. Hollest is almost positive as to the identity of two of the parties, and evidence has been obtained which shows that two of them have been recently seen in the neighbourhood of the deceased's house. All three prisoners are very small men, and two of them are scarcely five feet high. They are, nevertheless, most determined-looking men of the roughest cast of character. At the close of the magistrates' investigation, the prisoners were remanded, instructions being given to the police to send one man to Guildford, another to Farnham, and the third to Godalming, in order to prevent the possibility of communication between them.

The Home Secretary has offered a reward of £100, to which the family of the deceased have added £50, for the discovery of the guilty parties.

At the inquest, the principal evidence was given by the widowed Mrs. Hollest, who stated: On Friday night last I retired to rest about five minutes to eleven o'clock, my husband having gone to bed previously. I was disturbed, I think, about three o'clock on Saturday morning. I heard footsteps in our bed-room. We both jumped up in bed at the same time. I saw two men at the foot of our bed. One of them put his left hand on my feet, and in his right hand he held a pistol, which appeared to be levelled at my head. One of the men was a little taller than the other. The tallest seized Mr. Hollest in the same way, and levelled a pistol at him. As nearly as I can recollect, both of them said together that "if we made any noise they would blow our brains out." That expression was repeated several times. Mr. Hollest at first thought it was our boys playing a trick upon him, and he told them to go to bed. I saw at once the terrible reality, and sprang out of bed on the left-hand side to ring a bell, the rope of which hung down at the head of the bed. On my doing so, one of the men rushed towards me, and pushed me down with so much force that the bell-rope broke in my hand. The man continued to press me down on the floor, and held a pistol close to my eyes. While in this position I heard my husband, who had also got out of bed, scuffling with another man on the other side of the room, and presently afterwards I heard the report of a pistol. I struggled hard with my assailant, in order to get round to help my husband. I think the man fancied his comrade was shot, as he gave way a little, and I at length succeeded in getting round to the fireplace, and taking hold of a large hand-bell, which I rang as loud as I could. The men at this time left the room; followed by my husband. I ran to the window, and, throwing up the sash, rang the hand-bell again. While doing so, I heard a gun fired from the lower part of the house, and at the same time observed two men run across the lawn. One of the men turned back and looked at me, and I shut down the window immediately. I only saw two myself, but Mr. Hollest told me he had seen three distinctly. After I had closed my bed-room window I went to my children's room, and on the landing I met Mr. Hollest coming upstairs. He said to me, "The fellow has shot me," and at the same time showing his wound. The men appeared to me to be dressed in light clothes, and to have their hair stuck out at the sides of their heads for the purpose of disguise. Their faces appeared to be covered with fine linen masks, as I could see holes for their eyes. I heard no rustling of paper, and therefore I think the masks were linen. I suspect two of the men who have been placed before me for identification. I had fastened all the doors before retiring to rest, with the exception of the door leading from the kitchen to the staircase, which I had left open for two or three nights previously.

Inspector Kendall requested the coroner to ask Mrs. Hollest to explain the position of the curtains on Mr. Hollest's side of the bed.

Mrs. Hollest said they were drawn close at the head, and round the foot-post, and this might have prevented her seeing any third man in the room. She did not observe either the man who stood over her, or the one who was struggling with Mr. Hollest, go to the table where her watch was lying, and as it is gone she thinks it very probable that a third party may have taken it.

Mr. Davies, surgeon, who attended the deceased, stated that from the beginning he regarded the wound as mortal. He had made a *post mortem* examination, and had found loose in the fold of the peritoneum, between the bladder and the rectum, a small marble, which he produced. Mr. Hollest had stated to him that the man fired the pistol at the time he was stooping to take the poker from the fire-place, and this would account for the direction of the wound. He had been Mr. Hollest's medical attendant. The rev. gentleman usually enjoyed good health. He had no hesitation in stating his death to have been caused by the wound in the abdomen.

Mary Gouldstone gave evidence inculpating two of the men in custody:—She stated that she was a nursemaid in the service of Mr. Mayberry; and that on the Friday night, about half-past twelve o'clock, she was looking out of her bedroom window, which was on the second floor, and faced the street, when she saw three men standing on a grass-plot nearly in front of her master's house. She took particular notice of them, as she thought one of them appeared to be tipsy. One of them wore a green felt hat, with light shooting-coat, and dark trousers. Another wore a flat cap; but she did not notice the dress of the third. The one with the felt hat was the tallest of the three, and stood in the middle. The moon was shining brightly, and enabled her to distinguish the features of two of the men. She had never seen them before nor since that afternoon. She had just seen two of them in the tap-room, and had no difficulty in recognising them, as she had so particularly observed them on Friday night. On her oath, she was positive two of the men she had just seen in the tap-room were the same men she saw in front of her master's house on Friday night. After hearing on Saturday morning what had occurred at Mr. Hollest's, she told her mistress that she had seen three men in front of the house on the previous night, and that she suspected they were concerned in it.

The three prisoners were here introduced, and the witness immediately pointed out the two she had previously identified.

The Coroner (addressing the prisoners) said, he supposed they were aware that a very serious charge had been made against them. The last witness had declared that she had seen them in Frimley on Friday night at half-past twelve, and he wished to inform them that they were at liberty to ask her any questions, if they chose to do so.

The prisoner Smith said (sharply): What time does she say she saw me in Frimley?

Coroner: At half-past twelve.

Smith (to witness): You saw me in the tap-room of the White Hart at half-past twelve on Friday night, did you?—Coroner: Oh, no; the witness does not say so. She says that she saw you in Frimley village.

Smith: Then I can deny it. Excuse me, gentlemen all round, the witness has not spoken the truth. I can bring a respectable publican to prove that I was not in Frimley on Friday.

The Coroner (to the prisoner Jones): Do you wish to ask the witness any questions?—Jones: No more than that I can bring a witness to prove I was not in Frimley on Friday.

The prisoners having been removed, the Coroner here directed the court to be cleared of strangers, and, after a few minutes' consultation with the jury, on the doors being re-opened, it was announced that the inquiry had been adjourned for a week.



THE PARSONAGE, AT FRIMLEY.



TOWN AND COUNTRY CHILDREN.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

CHILDREN there are in many a street  
Who never press'd beneath their feet  
The daisies; or on dale or down  
Saw husky harvest waving brown;  
Never beheld the wild rose blow,  
Saw May hang out her sheeted snow,  
Or heard, o'erhead, in early spring,  
The lute-voiced skylark carolling;  
Who share no joy, and feel no woe,  
Whether the flowers come or go,  
Nor to the woods go "summering."

Their playground is some building-land,  
Where the last tree doth leafless stand;  
Where poisonous ox-eyes mark the spot  
Beside which "Rubbish may be shot."  
The very nettles that grow there,  
While Spring is green, are brown and sere.  
And there they dig their garden ground,  
With broken pots they fence it round,  
Stick in the chickweed for a flower,  
And so they wile away the hour,  
Forgetting all their poverty.

A different change the Country brings,  
Wandering on summer evenings,  
When little children may be seen  
Playing around the village-green,  
Like restless insects in the air—  
Without a thought, without a care  
About the night or coming morrow:  
They have not time to think of sorrow,  
But, wearied, to their pallets creep,  
Dreaming of pastimes while they sleep,  
And wakening up right joyously.

Watch them beside the meadow-stream,  
Poet, if thou dost lack a theme:  
A stick, a straw, a leaf, a flower,  
Suffices for their naval power.  
Float gently on, thou fancied barque!  
Through where the one-arched bridge looms dark:  
'Tis past, it comes again in sight—  
Children, I share in your delight.  
Now, painter, bring thy palette out;  
I know thou canst not paint that shout,  
But give the scene its colouring.

Paint them with cheeks as red as cherries,  
And make them gathering bramble-berries;  
Or seated, in fine autumn weather,  
Half buried in the purple heather,  
Where pimpernels like rubies glow,  
And nodding hare-bells round them grow.  
Throw in the golden gorse between,  
And strew the bank with mosses green;  
While here and there the fern hangs down,  
Touched with September's russet brown,  
And make the sun shine gloriously.

Or in some yellow harvest field,  
Where stooping reapers sickles wield,  
Seat them beside the plump sheaves,  
Half shadow'd by the flickering leaves,  
With gaudy corn-flowers in their hands:  
Place gleaners in the stubby lands,  
And paint their costume red and blue  
To break the rich corn's golden hue,  
And round about the children's dress  
Throw trails of pink convolvulus,  
And draw one sleeping tranquilly.

Or give them many an acorn cup,  
And let them seem to dine or sup  
As some tiny girl presides,  
And the fancied feast divides—  
Calls this a custard, that a pie,  
The while with blackberries they dye  
Their little hands and ruby lips.  
Throw briony and rosy hips  
In wild festoon'd-like arbours round,  
And paint them sitting on the ground,  
And light the picture splendidly.

Or wilt thou draw them running races,  
And throw the sunshine on their faces,  
Making their hair stream wild and free,  
And blow back all their drapery,  
While a flock of milk-white lambs  
Are hurrying, frighten'd, to their dams.  
Make one child on an old gate swinging;  
And one beside a clear brook singing:  
A mother with her infant daughter—  
A tree, all shadow'd in the water;  
The blue sky broken suddenly.

When seated by some moorland wild,  
How happy seems a rustic child!  
While half the grey, thatch'd cot we see,  
Hid by the tall oak's greenery:  
Or through the churchyard as they go,  
Thoughtless of those who sleep below,  
Playing about the ivied porch,  
Or round the grey old village church;  
Making its sleeping echoes ring,  
While whooping loud, and hallooing—  
Reckless of frail mortality.

Watch them in fields outside a town  
Blow off the dandelion's down,  
And numbering, as they whiff away  
Each tuft, the tell-tale hours of day:  
Or see them by the hedgerow-banks,  
Where the tall nettles stand in ranks,  
Aping the soldier in his glory—  
Hewing down the thistles hoary,  
Till through the weeds they've made a lane,  
And then they look upon the slain,  
And march away triumphantly.

And in their games what mimicry!  
Nature's best actors we then see.  
Here one pretends to hop and hipple,  
Forsooth he must become a cripple,  
Because he 'mid the daisies fell.  
Another comes to make him well,  
Feels his pulse and shakes his head,  
And says he must be put to bed.  
Then on the grass they will him lay,  
Till up he jumps and runs away,  
And they all follow merrily.

Look on this picture—view this scene!  
The cart half hid with trailing green,  
A child around its mother twining,  
The bank in golden sunlight shining;  
Another with delight is screeching,  
And to its laughing nurse is reaching;  
See how the light falls on her face—  
The child within her eyes doth trace  
Its little image perfectly,  
And screams and laughs itself to see,  
And crows aloud most lustily.—THOMAS MILLER.

## THEATRICAL SEASON.

The opening of the Princess's Theatre, last Saturday, may be taken as an inauguration of the metropolitan theatrical season. That of Sadler's Wells a few weeks previous is of a suburban character; and, though of importance in a dramatic point of view, has little influence on theatrical speculation. The performances there, moreover, have been yet characterised by no new points. With the exception of Mr. Leigh Hunt's "Legend of Florence," the revivals at that house have proceeded from the old stock, and such exception had not sufficient of saliency to make the season distinctive. Something more will be needed with the coming competition, to sustain the reputation of the Islington establishment. The company wants reinforcement, and the productions must have originality. In both respects we expect to see an improvement. At the Surrey, too, the legitimate season has commenced; and "Macbeth," with the music, has been honoured with the lead; but the cast is far from satisfactory. Whether, also, the management will pursue a steady course upon principle, is, judging from past experience, exceedingly doubtful. At the end of the season, a management should be able to answer the question, "What has been done for the drama?" with a list of results. What new work of genius added to the world's experience? what new performer brought forward for public acceptance? The season, barren in these respects, is a disgrace and a failure, however well intended, however respectably conducted.

It remains to be proved to what extent Messrs. Kean and Keeley will justify the promise of their opening. Of the theatres now in operation, the Princess' has by far the most attractive company. It consists of some of the best of the old names, with the most promising of the modern. Such actors as Harley, Meadows, and Wigan, have no equals in the walks of humour; and when associated with Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, we see at once that the comic force of the company defies rivalry. In popularity no tragic actor is superior to Mr. Kean, who, with his excellent wife, enjoying and deserving the sunshine of court patronage, is qualified to support with his single name the fortunes of any stage. Other well-known histrions, such as Ryder, Vining, Cathcart, and Fisher, merit the utmost respect, as efficient coadjutors filling up the subordinate parts in a very superior manner. Hitherto, these Kean and Keeley performances at the Princess' have touched the ideal point of perfection. No theatre can excel them—no theatre, now open, can equal them. The appointments, too, have been superb, and the entire arrangements bear upon them the stamp of liberality. With such resources at his command, Mr. Kean may do whatever he pleases; and we trust that he will use them equally for the improvement of the theatre and of the drama. Original productions should be his aim, rather than revivals—the latter, moreover, should shew research and taste.

There are still the Lyceum and the Haymarket unopened. Mr. Webster is reported to have engaged a host of talent, in addition to Mr. Macready and Mrs. Warner, and with these forces has a fair chance of competing with the Princess'. No other theatre, judging from appearances, has the slightest chance at all. The competition between these two houses will revive those palmy days of the drama when old Drury and the Garden contended for victory. The result cannot but be highly beneficial; it will go far to revive dramatic taste, and will create audiences to an extent not to be dreamed of by monopoly.

There is plenty of talent yet, both among authors and actors, to extend the sphere of competition. Mr. Anderson, as lessee of Drury Lane, will enter the field at Christmas; but he must conduct his next season very differently from his last, to gain by it either profit or honour. Liberality and intelligence are needed to command and select the best new pieces. Stores of excellent, new, and original dramas exists, notwithstanding Mr. Anderson's absurd declaration to the contrary at the end of his last season; and the manager's success will be proportionate to his encouragement of genius. If he continue in a course of personal vanity, his failure is certain.

The Lyceum and the Adelphi will, no doubt, proceed upon their old plan of procuring new pieces of the domestic and burlesque sorts. Its operation is beneficial so far as it promotes the exercise of talent and wit. At the Olympic, too, under the direction of Mr. Farren, we expect superior dramas of all descriptions, mostly new; and, we trust, as few translations as possible.

## PRINCESS'.

The opening of this theatre, under the joint management of the Kceans and the Keeleys, is, as we have above suggested, an event—a "great fact." The union of the comic and the tragic implied in such a partnership is of high promise. Expectation was especially excited on Saturday by the announcement of "Twelfth Night," with not only Mrs. Kean as *Viola*, Mrs. Keeley as *Maria*, and Mr. Keeley as *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*, but Mr. Harley as *Closet*, and Mr. Meadows as *Malvolio*. In the last we, at any rate, expected a new view of the character; nor were we disappointed. For once, on the stage, we recognised *Malvolio* as a natural man—a disposition perverted by personal conceit, but not dishonourable; one who thinks nobly, but acts vainly, wise of purpose, but foolish and overweening in conduct. Of all this, Mr. Meadows gave the prosaic side admirably—lacking somewhat the ideal, probably, but embodying the actual only too palpably. Good as the performer is now in the part, we expect to see him better.

The *Viola* of the evening was charming. It is a part with which Mrs. Kean has identified her reputation. There are in her impersonation the archness and the poetry, the sportiveness and the pensiveness, the wondrous variety and combination of opposites, the sauciness and the modesty of the assumed boy and the real woman.

Nothing could be better than Mrs. Keeley as *Maria*, and Mr. Keeley as *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*. His sottishness and his cowardice had all the richness of caricature, without its excess. Mr. Harley, also, in the *Closet*, was both amusing and edifying; and Mr. Ryder, in *Antonio*, rough and honest. The other characters were cast as well as the state of the theatrical market at present permits; and the whole, with the magnificent scenery and dresses, passed off triumphantly. The house was exceedingly crowded.

On Monday Mr. Kean himself stood forward as a candidate for histrionic honours, in his own theatre. His choice of a part was judicious, "*Hamlet*, the Dane." Mr. Kean, even in his salas days, was celebrated for his characterisation of the reflective Prince; indeed, the performance was always highly meritorious. Mr. Kean has of late very much improved as an actor. His impulses have been chastened, and his general style artistically subdued. Many of his mannerisms have been cast aside altogether, and the facility acquired by great practice has given to his bearing on the stage a gentlemanly ease, in which he is unmistakably unrivaled. Mr. Kean is now entitled to take rank as an indisputable artist; and, in his recent improvement and most marked progress, has shown an amount of intelligence and skill which entitles him to the peculiar and highly honourable character of an intellectual one. His *Hamlet* is strikingly princely. The scholar and the gentleman are portrayed with an intensity and force, such as indicates special aptitude, a decided genius for characters combining grace, intelligence, and impulse. Since Mr. Charles Kemble's, no *Hamlet* has shown such minute study, such delicate shading, such polish, such subtle manipulation, and high finish as Mr. Kean's. Always rapid, forcible, and elegant, it is sometimes brilliant, and often wonderfully pathetic. The scene with *Ophelia* deserves, for the latter quality, to be especially distinguished. It more than approaches to an equality with his father's; and for power to affect the soul deeply and mysteriously, far exceeds any other actor's efforts in the same trying situation. That one scene alone would justify us in accepting Mr. Kean as a great actor.

The performance of *Hamlet* was enhanced in interest by the assumption of the part of *Ophelia* by Mrs. Kean. We are glad to see the managerial vulgarity of putting the *soubrette* of the establishment into this rôle thus repudiated. Mrs. Kean's conception of the character is beautiful and pure, abounding in pathos and effect. The episode in the fourth act was powerfully executed—a combination of idiocy and inspiration most psychologically rendered.

The subordinate characters were remarkably well filled. *Polonius* was represented by a Mr. Addison, whose humour, though not yet fully developed, is of a chaste and quiet sort. Mr. Fisher, in the *Ghost*, was not sufficiently monotonous and sepulchral in his tones; indeed, his emphasis was most abundant and marked. Mr. Wigan, in *Orcie*, was an exquisite of the first water; while Mr. Harley and Mr. Meadows, in the two *Gravediggers*, were, in their humour, ignorance, and presumption, first-rate. The scenery in Elsinore is capital painted by Day and others, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Grieve, and the appointments and *mise en scène* in general were rich and appropriate.

The rest of the entertainments at this theatre consist of a new farce, entitled "Platonic Attachments," by Mr. Bernard; and a new ballet divertissement by Mr. Flexmore, with music by Mr. R. Hughes. The farce was clever and witty, and well supported by the Keeleys and Mr. Wigan. The former are a new married couple, occupying a suburban villa and garden, the husband being under promise to cut his old boating acquaintance, which pledge for a twelvemonth he has kept. At home a pattern of fidelity; in London, however, he still indulges his Platonic propensities, lending umbrellas to ladies in the rain, one of whom has forgotten to return the useful article in question. Mr. Thistledown's quondam acquaintance soon, however, arrives on the scene—one Tom Rawlings (Mr. Wigan)—in pursuit of Mrs. Thistledown, whom, as usual, he has been persecuting with his attentions during her solitary walks. He manages to plant himself on the premises, by his knowledge of the umbrella affair, from the consequences of which, however, ultimately he manages to save the husband, when both lady and umbrella enter on the scene as old acquaintances of the wife. Miss Ellen Millman (Miss Murray) is the object of Thistledown's platonic admiration. The evidence against him of the umbrella is ingeniously disposed of by Tom's screwing the handle of it on to his own, which happens to have engraved on its point his name and address at full. Mrs. Thistledown's perceptions thus confused, she is fain to submit; and the affair concludes with a ludicrous platitude, uttered by Mr. Keeley with becoming solemnity.

The ballet is classical in its subject, representing an incursion of satyrs, led by Mr. Flexmore, on a bevy of nymphs. Miss Carlotta Leclercq and Mdlle. Auriol were the principal dancers, and did their spiriting with remarkable grace and appropriate variety of expression. Altogether, the amusements of the evening were of a very superior kind. The house has been cleaned and re-gilded. All the properties are new.

## SADLER'S WELLS.

The tragedy of "Macbeth" has been reproduced, with all the gorgeous appointments of last season. The arrangement of the banquet scene, moreover, has been much improved, and nothing now can work better than the whole. Mr. Phelps, as usual, was careful and judicious in the usurping Thane. Miss Glyn, on the contrary, has made a great start in her performance of the am-

bitious wife, by the introduction of some new and startling effects, as admirable in conception as they are bold and daring in execution. In grandeur and impressiveness her *Lady Macbeth* has never been exceeded. Before the end of the first act, her interviews, and particularly the final one, became not only terrible but appalling. The opening soliloquy, also, was delivered with a new point that was perfectly thrilling. The words

And shalt be  
What thou art promised,

were delivered with a prophetic vehemence and an intense emotion which foreshadowed the whole tragedy. The sleep-walking scene had, also, been restored, and, with many new readings, it was both fine and grand. Wonderful as her acting in the part was, still more wonderful is the rapid progress which Miss Glyn constantly makes on the reproduction of any character to which she has previously devoted her extraordinary energies.

## SURREY.

"Macbeth," with Locke's music, was revived on Monday. Mr. Creswick, in *Macbeth*, was impressive, but too didactic. Miss Cooper's *Lady Macbeth* was a good and correct reading: for the want of physique to embody a character of such weight, she is of course not responsible.

## MUSIC.

## RHUDDLAN ROYAL EISTEDDVOD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RHYL, Sept. 30.

The proceedings of the North Wales Musical Festival were brought down to the afternoon of the 26th instant, in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* of last Saturday. At the second concert, despite of the accident in the morning, the Hall was crowded to excess, the committee having made strenuous exertions to remove the painful impressions produced by the fall of the central compartment of the second gallery. The encores were for Mr. Sims Reeves, in Sir H. Bishop's ballad, "My pretty Jane;" Miss M. Williams, in "My Childhood's happy Home;" and Mr. Ellis Roberts, in his fantasia on "Codiad yr Ehdydd," on the Welsh harp. The solo players were Mr. W. Rea (piano) and Mr. Horatio Chipp (violincello). The overtures were Rossini's "William Tell," Mozart's "Figaro," Weber's "Jubilee," and Mr. Williams's bardic overture, repeated by desire, instead of Auber's "Gustave."

The performance of Handel's "Messiah" on Friday, under the leadership of Mr. E. Chipp, was highly satisfactory. The Chorus of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society sang with remarkable spirit and precision. The band, although small, was effective; and, if there had been an organ, the general execution would have

challenged comparison with many interpretations of higher pretensions and greater numbers. The venerable President gave the signal for the encore of the "Hallelujah" chorus. The solos were sung by Misses Lucombe, H. Chipp, and M. Williams; Messrs. Sims Reeves (who was very powerful) and Machin. In

the evening, in the midst of a south-wester, which made the sea on the Rhyll beach one vast sheet of foam, the ball took place.

The pelting of the pitiless storm did not prevent the courageous Cambrian fair from attending in great force. The Lady Patronesses were, Lady Harriet Mostyn, Lady E. Hesketh, Lady Mostyn (Talacre), Dowager Lady Erskine, Viscountess Fielding, Hon. Miss Lloyd, Hon. Miss Essex Lloyd, Hon. Mrs. Rowley, and Hon. Mrs. Heaton.

Amongst the stewards who were most active and polite in their attentions were Lord Mostyn, Hon. R. T. Rowley, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, M.P., E. L. Richards, Esq. (the County Judge), John Williams, Esq., M.P., C. W. Wyatt, Esq., &c.

The dancing was kept up till four in the morning, although not without apprehensions from the visitors, the rain penetrating through divers parts of the alleged waterproof roof, and the wind completely blowing away the canvas covering at the north-eastern entrance, and almost smothering a "special." It was intended to have ended the festival on the Friday with the ball; but, owing to the interruption in the proceedings on Thursday, by the accident, an extra morning was fixed for Saturday, in order to award the remainder of the prizes. The Gorsedd for conferring degrees in the moat of the Castle, on Friday morning, was not uninteresting. Only men of religious orders can be Druids, but oves are elected from bards, minstrels, and literary men. The proceedings of Saturday were enlivened by orations from the Rev. Mr. Hicks Owen, whose enthusiasm produced always a marked effect; Talhaiarn, the architect, who demanded an investigation into his plans to exonerate him from blame for the accident; and the editor of the *Carnarvon Herald*, who asked for three cheers for the ladies of the House of Mostyn, which were heartily given, although the speech of the editor, owing to some metaphors, provoked no little visibility. The awards for the prizes were duly made for arts and manufactures, for education and for music. The aspirants for the glee-singing prizes, and the Pennillion singing, fatigued the company to the last degree; nothing could be worse than the specimens offered by the latter. But Pennillion must not be judged by the incompetent exponents at the Eisteddod. Any amateur who had heard Ellis Roberts, the veteran John Parry, or Mr. John Williams, the Member for Macclesfield, could never have believed that such horrible exhibitions as those made by Saturday's candidates, were those of ready and able Pennillion singers. When properly executed with wit, with readiness, and with some pretensions to musical taste, the improvisation is really agreeable. It was nearly six o'clock before the Eisteddod terminated. The visitors to this memorable meeting did not disperse before to-day (Monday), such was the truly hospitable reception given to guests and strangers by the local gentry.

Our thanks are due to the noble president, Lord Mostyn, to the committee and chairman, to the honorary secretaries; to Captain Denman, of the constabulary force; to Mr. Winston, of the Rhyll station; and to Mr. Atkins, the conductor, for their valuable aid during the Eisteddod: and from what we could gather to-day, the Engravings in Saturday's Number, drawn by our own artists on the spot on the Tuesday and Wednesday, and engraved within such a brief period, created no small astonishment; the station and visitors' office at Rhyll were quite besieged all Saturday by the applications.

Thus has ended this brilliant gathering. Whatever may be thought of the exhibitions of individual intolerance, of bardic bigotry, of patriotic perversity, of isolated illiberalism, and of national nonsense, every Englishman who attended this Eisteddod must have felt the warmest sympathy for its general objects, namely, the promotion of literature, of fine art, and of manufacture. I have been present at many great scientific and musical meetings in this and other countries, but the impressions left on my mind by this North Wales festival are those of admiration for the people. From the peer to the peasant (in the order of nobility, to cite Lord Mostyn and the Earl of Powis) were developed sound and enlightened opinions; and, when Sir John Hanmer exclaimed, "Amalgamation, and not isolation," he eloquently expressed the position of Wales and Welchmen, and amongst the mountaineers were recognised the principles of good order and excellent feeling.

To watch these men listening to the sublime strains of the "Messiah," was indeed interesting; one felt there was music in their souls—the real disposition to appreciate the mighty musings of the great masters, and not to confine their admiration to an obsolete style of minstrelsy.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

The prospectus of this vast undertaking is at length issued. Messrs. Macfarren, Loder, and Balfe have been preparing works for representation. The operetta of the first-named composer is founded on the Arabian tale of the "Sleeper Awakened;" the poem by John Oxenford. The libretto of Mr. Loder's work is by Mr. George Soane, founded on "Telemachus." Felicien David will attend the production of portions of his opera, "Christophe Colombe." And engagements for an original work are pending with Spohr. The facilities offered for the production of vocal and instrumental works are very great. The band is selected from the picked members of the best English and Continental orchestras: the Berlin Chapel Chorus has been engaged; and the whole arrangements are placed under the direction of Balfe. The principal vocalists are Mdlle. Angri, Miss Poole, a new *prima donna* from Milan, Signor Calzolari, Mr. Frank Bodda, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The instrumental solo performers are of the highest order.

BEAUMONT INSTITUTION.—On Monday Mr. W. West gave his entertainment of a "Night with Every Body" to a crowded audience. Miss Vaughan ably assisted in the vocal department.

## NEW RAILWAY SIGNAL.—On the 23rd ult. a trial, regarded as successful, was made on the Caledonian Railway, of a new signal for enabling passengers and guards in a train to communicate with the engine-driver.

The mechanism of the signal and modes of operation are thus described:—Over a series of pulleys, centered in pillars fixed to the roofs of carriages, was passed a wire attached to the handle of the engine steam whistle, and extended to the guard's seat at the end of the train, while branch wires communicated with each of the passengers' compartments. The inventor took his position at the guard's seat, and several scientific gentlemen occupied the compartments. The result was most satisfactory; the connexion was complete; every pull at the wire brought forth an answering whistle from the engine. The name of the inventor is John Copling, Esq., one of the directors of the Caledonian Railway Company.

AN OLD PROVERB VERIFIED.—A Scottish paper gives the following as an exemplification of the old proverb, "Many a true word is spoken in jest":—Mrs. Brougham, mother of the ex-Chancellor, says an Edinburgh friend, was a most excellent and thrifty housewife. On one occasion she was much troubled with a servant addicted to dish-breaking, and who used to allege, in extenuation of her fault, "that it was crackit before." One morning little Harry tumbled down-stairs, when the fond mother, running after him, exclaimed, "Oh, boy, you've broke your head." "No, ma," said the future Chancellor, "it was crackit before."

CRETINISM.—Dr. Grange, of Geneva, who has devoted a great part of his life to the study of the causes and cure of cretinism, has just published the result of his observations. It appears that both cretinism and wens proceed from the same cause, and that both these disorders are particularly endemic in countries where the soil and waters are very rich in magnesia. Dr. Grange asserts that any person may get a wen, if such be his fancy, by drinking at springs highly impregnated with magnesia. He states iodurated kitchen-salt used for culinary purposes for the space of a year, to be a certain cure for and preservative against the wen, without producing any other infirmity. Dr. Grange recommends his Government to distribute iodurated salt in those places where the goitre is most prevalent. He also shows, from statistical accounts, that wens, contrary to universal belief, are more frequent in flat than in mountainous countries.

The *Banker's Circular* estimates that the wheat land of Great Britain will, in the year 1850, yield a less quantity of sound useful corn by full 5,000,000 of quarters than in the years 1849 and 1844, which were years of abundance.

## IRELAND.

## TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DUBLIN AND GALWAY.

The *Galway Mercury* states that orders have been given by the Midland Great Western Railway Company to their chief engineer, to lay down the electric telegraph wires from Dublin to Galway, to anticipate the Government in the laying down of the intended telegraph across the Channel, thereby connecting London with Galway, in anticipation of Galway becoming a packet station."

REPRESENTATION OF CORK.—Although the contemplated resignation of Mr. Fagan has not occurred, and appears still a doubtful matter, Mr. Serjeant Murphy has issued a formal address to the electors, in which he says:—

"The fearful visitations which, by the will of Providence, have recently desolated the country, imperatively point out to any individual who seeks to represent an Irish constituency, that he should, in politics, discard all partial and sectarian opinions. It behoves him, on the contrary, zealously to cooperate with all those who labour honestly for the regeneration of Ireland. On that principle I am determined to act." The learned gentleman considers "freedom as fixed and unalterable," and is prepared "to vote against any recurrence to the old system." With regard to "Tenant Right," he says:—"I have always considered that the tenant was entitled to a compensation from his landlord for all permanent improvements effected during his tenancy. I am bound to respect any agitation which engrosses the attention of large bodies of my countrymen, but I unaffectedly declare, that I am unacquainted with the demands made by the Tenant League, and the arguments adduced by them. If any intelligent member of the constituency shall address me on the subject, specifying those demands and those arguments, I shall be prepared frankly to declare my opinions upon them. I still adhere to the opinion, that it is desirable that there should be a redistribution of the funds of the Established Church on the basis of congregational benefits."

REPRESENTATION OF LONGFORD.—It is stated that Major Blackhall is to retire from this county, and that Mr. Hughes, the new Solicitor-General, is to seek the representation.

THE VACANT BISHOPRIC.—The See of Meath is still vacant, and many are the rumours about the new Bishop. Amongst those spoken of as likely to obtain the vacant mitre are Dean Packenham, of St. Patrick's, and Dean Kennedy, of Clonfert; but those and all other reports on the subject are mere speculations.

MIXED EDUCATION.—The following important and interesting correspondence between Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and Mr. Corballis, a gentleman of ancient Roman Catholic family, on the subject of the proceedings of the late Thuries Synod, appeared in the *Dublin Evening Post* of Tuesday last:—

Rosemount, Roebuck, Sept. 30, 1850.  
My dear Lord,—May I respectfully ask your Grace, as well

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Friday night week, the Marquis of Hastings, who is an ensign in the 52nd Regiment, now stationed at Liverpool, fell into one of the docks in that port, and narrowly escaped drowning.

The Manchester subscription of working men to the national monument of Sir Robert Peel amounts to £150, subscribed by thirty-six thousand persons, besides which there are still 250 subscription lists in the hands of the canvassers, which should increase the number of subscribers to at least fifty thousand, and the subscriptions to upwards of £200.

Upwards of £900 have been subscribed towards a monument to the poet Wordsworth.

M. Jacquand, the celebrated French portrait-painter, has just finished a full-length portrait of the Napoléon Ambassador, and a copy of it is to be placed in one of the galleries at Versailles.

The London penny savings bank has 7859 depositors, with 49,516 deposits; and the amount received since its establishment has been £2017.

Cardinal Cerrá Cassano died at Rome on the 15th ult. He was created a cardinal in 1831.

The number of missionaries despatched from England at the present time are:—By the Church Missionary Society, 137; Society for Converting Jews, 78; for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 334; Wesleyan Society, 368; Baptist Society, 100; Missionary Society, 171; Scotch Churches, 150; various other religious bodies, 100: total, 1433.

An importation of a cereal grain, resembling Indian corn, but of a smaller and whiter description, having taken place from Jaffa, and some doubts existing as to its liability to duty, the case was submitted to the consideration of the authorities. It was decided by them, after the inspection and hearing the opinion of the trade, that the grain was admissible free of duty.

A balloon is at this time being made in the grand orangery of the Luxembourg, Paris, under the direction of MM. Barral and Bixio, in which these gentlemen intend to follow up a course of studies of the atmosphere. This balloon is 51 feet in height, and 45 in breadth, and, if filled with pure hydrogen, would be capable of carrying up about twenty persons; with carbonated hydrogen it will take up ten or twelve.

An interesting discovery has just been made near Fontenay, between Soissons and Compiegne (France). A great number of Roman antiquities having been found in digging, the workmen were instructed to continue, and soon came to the foundation of Roman buildings, covering a surface of more than 34,000 metres, and divided it into more than 200 rooms or cells.

W. B. Beaumont, Esq., of Bretton Hall, has given orders to his keepers and tenants to destroy every head of game they meet with. Hitherto the game has been strictly preserved.

An otter, weighing 23 lb., was shot on Wednesday, under the Stoke Railway bridge, near Bramford Speke.

Three whales were seen in the Clyde on Wednesday week, one of which is described as enormous size. A number of sharks and sturgeons have recently been seen in the same river.

Last week, an old man on crutches, between eighty and ninety years of age, trespassed upon the South Wales Railway, near Skewen, and was knocked down by one of the carriages, and had his leg fractured in two places. He died in the course of a few hours.

The hop-planters of Worcester and Hereford are about to join the planters of Kent and Sussex in soliciting further indulgence from the Government for the payment of the remaining moiety of the 1845 duty, which at present is required by the 18th of October.

The Austrian, Prussian, Bavarian, and Saxon governments have just entered into a convention with regard to the electric telegraphs, by which a common tariff has been adopted, reducing the expense by about one-half. This new tariff was to come into operation from the 1st inst.

A grand exposition of agricultural produce will be held at Versailles, on the 8th inst., in the Grandes Ecuries in the Place d'Armes, opposite the Palace. It is expected that the show of oxen, sheep, and horses will be unusually fine.

About 600 hands in the employ of Sir Elkanah Armitage, an extensive manufacturer of ticks, nankeens, &c., have turned out, and refuse to recommence working until they are paid "according to the same rates for the same work that is given at other manufacturers."

The Queen's Hotel at Cheltenham, which cost £47,000 including the land, and the original rental of which was £2100 per annum, was offered for sale by auction last week. The highest bid was £14,900, and it was bought in at £18,000.

A private of the 17th Regiment (France) has been condemned to death by a court-martial, for having surrendered his arms to the insurgents on the 13th of June, 1849.

The large spinning manufactory near Thann, Haut Rhin, was destroyed by fire on the 15th ult. More than 200 workmen are thrown out of employ.

A mail coach in the (French) department of the Indre et Loire was totally consumed by fire on Sunday last, owing to the imprudence of a passenger who was smoking.

On the 1st of September the hundredth anniversary of the erection of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Synagogue took place in Kingston (Jamaica). On the same day a black female, who recollects the erection of the building, died at the very advanced age of 150 years.

On Monday a provision in the New Factory Act (13 and 14 Vict., cap. 54) came into operation. Power is given by the 6th section to employ young persons and females above the age of eighteen years from seven in the morning until seven in the evening from the 30th September to the 1st April, under certain regulations.

Thomas Fortescue, Esq., of Ravensdale Park, has struck off the munificent sum of £100 from this year's rent of the farm held by Mr. William Bell, of Christianstown, in consideration of the failure of his wheat crop. The extent of the failure was submitted to valuation. An act like this supplies its own forcible comment.

On Saturday an half-intoxicated madman, named Williamson, threw himself from the roadway of the High Level Bridge at Newcastle, into the river Tyne, a height of 86 feet, and, strange to relate, he swam about apparently unhurt until picked up by a boat which put off to his rescue. How he managed to undress, and unnoticed accomplished the stupid feat, appears very singular, as the bridge is generally thronged with foot passengers.

Liverpool and Glasgow are simultaneously engaged in discussing projects for the erection of new Post-offices and the removal of old powder-magazines—rather a curious coincidence.

No definitive arrangement has been arrived at between the Town Council of Liverpool and the car proprietors of that town. The dispute, therefore, as to the amount of fares is still *in statu quo*.

John Backway, a veteran gravedigger of Bideford, near Exeter, aged eighty-four, has, through blindness, relinquished his under-sextonship to his son-in-law, John Bradley. He was fifty-eight years sapper and miner to the mausoleums there, and during his operations in the churchyards he has witnessed the interment of nearly 5700 persons.

Madame Poitevin, the wife of the well-known aeronaut, a few days ago, at Paris, made a balloon ascent from the Hippodrome, on the horse which her husband employs. She was dressed in a riding habit, and, before starting, paraded round the Hippodrome. She rose slowly, amidst the applause of the spectators. Her husband and another person were seated in a car placed above her.

It is stated, that, owing to reductions in the number of hands employed, and the late strike on the Eastern Counties Railway, there are between 200 and 300 railway hands of various classes in Stratford alone without employment.—*Essex Standard*.

Workmen are at present employed in placing posts along the octroi wall of the Left Bank of the Seine, Paris, to support the wires which are to lead from the central office to the terminus of the Orleans and Lyons Railways. On the line from Paris to Orleans and to Tours the works are so far advanced, that in a few days electrical telegraphic communications may take place between Paris and Tours.

The mansion-house and lands of Priorbank, Melrose (Scotland) were sold last week to W. Tait, Esq., late publisher of *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine* for the sum of five thousand guineas. Priorbank was purchased by General Hugh Gowdie, Commander of the Forces in India about forty years ago.

The Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, has been appointed evening lecturer and curate of St. James's, Piccadilly.

There has been another explosion at Little Usworth Colliery, in which five of the workmen have been severely burnt, but all of them at present survive.

On Sunday, two privates of the 15th Regiment were landed at Gravesend, from the ship *R. Seppings*, brought from Colombo, as prisoners, charged with the murder of a policeman some time previous to their enlistment in their regiment. Their names are Andrew Daly and James M'Fadden.

Two fires occurred in Liverpool on Saturday night. The extensive oil-works of Messrs. Bancroft and Co., in Upper Frederick-street, were burnt to the ground, and it is stated that the stock is not insured. The other fire which was less extensive, occurred at a small inn near Dale-street, and a child, four years old, was burnt in its bed.

The Duke of Argyll's gamekeeper at Inverary Castle has a Skye terrier bitch, which along with her pups is giving suck to a young otter.

An excursion train passed through Southampton on Tuesday on their way to London from Dorchester, consisting of 73 carriages drawn by 3 engines. They were two hours behind time. 300 persons were left behind on the Dorchester line, for want of accommodation.

In the neighbourhood of Cupar (Scotland), lately, a bottle containing a quantity of beer, as an enticement to lead the insects into a snare, was hung up against a wall covered with fruit, which the wasps threatened soon to destroy, and in one day 376 wasps were drowned by this mode.

On Friday week, William Adams, aged sixty-six, an inmate of Marylebone Workhouse Infirmary, was found in one of the water-closets, his intestines protruding from his stomach, which he had cut across with a razor. The torture he endured from triple strangulated hernia drove him to the commission of this dreadful act.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ST EDMUND.—Will you favour us with another copy of the Problem you refer to?

JUDY.—Always acceptable. The best shall have early insertion.

J. C.—It is published monthly, at 1s 6d per number.

A CONVENTION SPANNISH.—I have overlooked the Pawn at Black King's Rook's 4th.

2. The solution of the clever English 50th problem, 1. P takes Kt (ch). 2. P to K 8th (becomes a Bishop). 3. B to Q 2d. 4. B to Q 4th (discovering checkmate).

J. W. M. Birkenhead.—1. The Chess-games and Problems of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON HANDBOOK, published by Bohm, 6s, of any bookseller.

G. PAUL.—Highly ingenious, but most logically arranged. Try and put it into better form, and it shall have a diagram.

SOLUTIONS of Problem No. 318, and Enigmas, by JUVENTUS, EXONIENSIS, M. B., J. C. B., J. C. W., W. W. J., MARIE JEANNE, J. B. W. of Ryhill; C. M. J. are correct.

SOLUTIONS of Problem No. 309 by ST EDMUND, HENRICUS JOHANNES, DEREYON (with those of Enigmas, also); J. A. W. (and Enigmas), R. H. T., C. J. JUVENTUS, YARMOUTH DUO, and THE BARON, AUSTRAL, CECUS, CAPE TOWN, R. D. M., I. C. B., F. G. R. are correct. All others are wrong.

SIMONE.—Inadmissible. Try again [J. F. II is wrong in both instances]

\* \* \* We are requested to acknowledge the receipt of £25, which has been forwarded to the editor of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*, as the contribution of "A Member of the Calcutta Chess Club" towards a prize to be played for by the best players of Europe on the occasion of the great Scientific and Industrial Exposition next year.

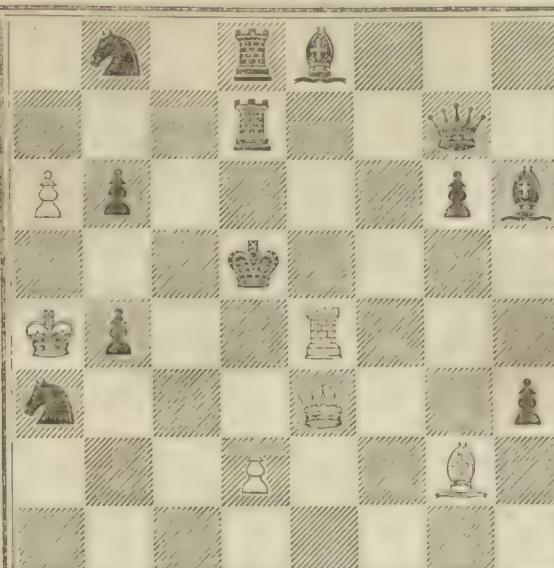
## PROBLEM NO. 349.

By general consent, we withhold the solution of this capital little stratagem for another week.

## PROBLEM NO. 350.

By E. A. M. M., of India.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in six moves.

## CHESS IN THE VILLAGE OF CHESS.

In a recent Number we gave a short description of some singular customs connected with Chess which appear to have been faithfully preserved and abided by for several centuries in the little German village of Stroebeck. At the same time, with the view of illustrating the peculiarities which distinguish the game as practised by the community in question, we promised to give a couple of games played a few years back at Stroebeck, by one of our leading players.

The following are the games; but, before attempting to go through them, the amateur will do well to read again attentively the rules of the Stroebeck game, which we published in our Journal for September 21.

## GAME I.

Having placed the men in battle array, the reader is requested, in obedience to the regulations which govern the game at Stroebeck, to play as follows on each side, viz.—

P to K R 4th  
P to Q R 4th  
P to Q 4th  
Q to her 3d

After these preliminary moves, the contest begins.

WHITE (Mr. Lewis). BLACK (Villager). WHITE (Mr. Lewis). BLACK (Villager).

1. Q Kt to B 3d P to Q Kt 3d 25. R to Q Kt sq (c) P to Kt 4th

2. K Kt to B 3d P to K 3d 26. P to Q 5th (ch) K to Q B 2d

3. Q Kt to his 5th Q checks 27. R to Q R sq P takes P

4. P to Q B 3d Q to Q Kt 6th 28. R to R 7th (ch) K to Q sq

5. Q Kt takes Q B P (ch) 29. P to Q 6th P to K R 6th

6. Q Kt takes R Q B to K B 4th 30. R takes B (d) K takes R

7. Q to her 5th Q takes Q 31. P to Q Kt 7th K to Q 2d

8. P takes Q Q Kt to Q 2d 32. P to Q Kt 8th (e) K to Q B 3d

9. Q B to K B 4th K to B 3d 33. P from Kt 8th to Kt 6th

10. Q B checks K to Q B sq 34. P to K 4th K to Q Kt 4th (f)

11. Kt takes Q Kt P (ch) K takes B 35. P to Q 5th P takes P

12. Kt takes Kt K takes Kt 36. P takes P P to K R 8th

13. Q R takes P P to K 3d 37. P to Q 6th P to K B 4th

14. P to K 3d K to B 2d 38. P to Q 7th P to K B 5th

15. R takes R K to Q 2d 39. P to Q 8th P to K R 5th

16. P to K 3d K to Q 2d 40. P from Q 8th to P to K R 6th

17. P to K 3d K to Q 2d 41. P from Q 6th to P to K R 7th

18. P to K 3d K to Q 2d 42. P from Q 4th to K to Q R 5th (g)

19. P takes P K to K 5th K to Q 2d, and becomes a Q 43. K to Q B 4th K to R 6th

20. K B to Q 3d K B to his 3d 44. Q to K 2d K to R 5th

21. K B takes Kt B takes B 45. Q checksmate.

(g) The game is already in White's hands. Instead of playing as in the text, he might have pushed his attack thus—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

5. K R 2d Q 2! Q P to K B 4th 7. K Kt takes Q 8. Q Kt takes R, &c. &c.

(d) R to Q R sq looks stronger.

(d) If we appreciate the laws of the Stroebeck game correctly, White's best play now is to advance his retrograde leaps of two square each, until he again returns to his square, where he assumes the rank of Queen, or Rook, or other piece.

(e) In his return leaps, the Pawn is not allowed to spring over or take any Piece or Pawn. Black's King is placed as, therefore, an effectual bar to his further progress.

(f) He has nothing else whatever to move.

## GAME II.

## Preparatory Moves.

P to K R 4th P to Q R 4th P to Q 4th

P to her 3d Q to her 3d

WHITE (Mr. Lewis). BLACK (Villager). WHITE (Mr. Lewis). BLACK (Villager).

1. P to K 3d P to Kt 3d 17. Q B takes Kt (ch) (b) takes B



ROMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED AT LYME, KENT.

with the aid of the local knowledge of Mr. James Elliott, of Dymchurch, and the subscriptions of some few zealous antiquaries, determined to excavate the hitherto unbroken ground of the *castrum*, and determine its ground-plan and the nature of its interior buildings. The walls were traced round three sides of the square; the east and west being perfectly straight and parallel to each other, while the north differed in a very remarkable manner from those usually seen in Roman towns; it made a circuit forming a half-octagon, with towers at its angles. The fourth side was open to the sea; the walls enclosing an area of about twelve acres.

In trenching round the walls, and particularly in digging where there was scarcely a trace of walls at all above-ground—that is, on the eastern side—the most curious features of the *castrum* developed themselves. The buried walls here presented an appearance which indicated that the place had undergone some extraordinary convulsion of nature, which fully accounted for the antique tradition of its overthrow. The ground is peculiarly liable to land-slips, and the whole portion of it on which the Roman town stood, at a very distant period, probably about the twelfth century, has sunk downwards towards the sea, breaking the wall into fragments, and thrown it out of position so thoroughly,

stucco, upon which might yet be traced the colour and pattern of the border of ornamental painting which had once enriched them. The walls of the outer room seen to the left of our Engraving show very distinctly, by the irregular line of tiles in it, the nature of the land-slip which destroyed the Roman town, and its effect on the walls. In excavating these houses, an abundance of broken pottery, glass, keys, fibulae, and many minor articles were found, as well as a considerable number of coins, the larger number being those of the Constantine family, and of Carausius, the successful Roman General who usurped the British throne.

The group of remains exhibited in our second Engraving consists partly of the square hollow flue-tiles which ran up the sides of the apartments, and distributed warm air through the houses; the ornamental sides of these tiles were placed outwards, that they might rather adorn than disfigure the rooms. A quern is also exhibited made from the lava quarried at Andernach, on the Rhine, and famed in the Roman days, as well as since, for this peculiar strata. The T-shaped clamp on the ground at the other side is one of the many found bracing different parts of the walls; the ligula beside it is one of the many articles of a miscellaneous nature exhumed. The tile bearing the letters C. L. B. R. is of the rarest and most curious kind; and Mr. Smith inclines to consider it the stamp of the *Classarii* or *Classici Britannici*—the British troops trained to sea warfare.

It is to the untiring energy and perseverance of Mr. Roach Smith that we owe these discoveries; but he has been assisted in them by none of our Antiquarian Societies, but solely by the subscriptions of a few zealous friends. A meeting of these gentlemen and others interested in the cause was held on the 20th of September, when Lord Strangford and about forty other gentlemen accompanied Messrs. Smith and Ellett over the scene of their excavations, and afterwards dined together at Hythe, the evening being devoted to animated and intellectual discussions on the scenes of the day. From one of their number (Mr. F. W. Fairholz, F.S.A.) we have obtained the Sketches he then made of these relics of the Roman era in Britain, to engrave in the present page.

#### SHIP LAUNCH AT DUNDEE.

A FINE ship was launched from the building-yard of Mr. A. Stephen, at Dundee, on Monday week. The launch was advertised a few days previous, when it was stated there would be platforms erected for the accommodation of the spectators, and that no charge would be made for admission; but that a collection would be taken for the benefit of the Industrial Schools, the scholars of which were marched down to the yard, and were gratified with a sight of the ceremony.

The day was fine, and there was an immense concourse of spectators. Among those present were Lord and Lady Kinnaird, the Hon. Mr. and Miss Ponsonby, Sir John Ogilvy, Bart.; Geo. Duncan, Esq., M.P.; and W. C. Lindsay, Esq., of London. The Dundee instrumental band was on board, and played several airs during the afternoon. At four o'clock, everything being in readiness, the shores were knocked away, and the vessel glided gracefully into the water, amidst the cheers of the assembled crowd, the firing of guns, and the music of the band.

The dimensions of the ship are as follows:—

Length of keel ..	..	..	..	140 feet.
Length on deck, about..	..	..	..	150 feet.
Breadth of beam ..	..	..	..	31 feet 6 in
Depth, about ..	..	..	..	21 feet.
Registered tonnage ..	..	..	..	800 tons.

She is of the best British oak and teak, fastened throughout with copper bolts, and will class 14 years A 1. She was built under a shed, being the first vessel ever so constructed in Scotland; her finishings are in style, and reflect the highest credit on her enterprising builder, Mr. Alexander Stephen, who has another large vessel of 850 tons in course of building, for Mr. Lindsay, of London.



FLUE-TILES, QUERN, AND OTHER ROMAN ARTICLES FOUND AT LYME.

that in one part it appears like a pavement on the ground; but the most curious fragment is the great gateway, which stood on a platform of large squared stones, still retaining the marks of carriage-wheels, and which have been so displaced by the sinking of the ground beneath them, that they assume the appearance of a flight of steps. The two large round towers on each side of the gate have fallen—one outwardly, the other inwardly; but such has been the tenacity of the mortar with which the stones have been secured, that none are displaced, although the foundation-stones are snapped asunder by the fall.

The walls being thus traced entirely, it was determined to trench upon the rough and unbroken ground in the interior of the *castrum*, and a little to the

south-west of the great gate alluded to a Roman building was discovered; and, subsequently, another of larger dimensions, exhibited in our Engraving. An extensive hypocaust ran under the floor, which was supported by columns formed of layers of large tiles at regular intervals: the walls are constructed of stone and layers of tile, and the arches in them turned with tiles, in the same manner as at Rome, and the ancient cities where the Romans held sway, such as Treves, Verona, &c. These hypocausts have been usually considered as baths, but there can be no doubt that they constituted the Roman method of warming the houses in these cold climates. The pavement was entirely gone, but upon the walls of the circular portion of the room, was still remaining a thick layer of



LAUNCH OF A 14-YEAR FIRST CLASS SHIP, AT DUNDEE.

## NEW CHURCH IN ALDERNEY.

The inhabitants of the Island of Alderney have long experienced the want of church accommodation. They possessed only one church, and this both small and mean, and quite unworthy of the place, which is populous and increasing in importance, not to mention that it is the seat of a little independent Government, with its executive and civil courts, and its military establishment, &c.—quite a model of a larger community. This defect has been supplied by the munificence of one individual, the Rev. John Le Mesurier, only son of the late General Le Mesurier, formerly hereditary Governor of the island. Mr. Le Mesurier is not resident in the island, but his family connexion with it, and his deep feeling for the religious improvement of the inhabitants, has led him to spend a sum not much short, probably, of £8000, in providing them with a large and dignified church on a new and greatly improved site. Such munificence deserves special record. It is not an event parallel only with the rebuilding of a church in an English village, but one which in such a place stands alone in the history of the island; whilst it possesses great interest beyond that attached to it by the natives, both of Alderney itself, and the Channel Islands generally.

The new Church is dedicated to St. Ann, and is built with stone from the island quarries, with Caen-stone finishings. It is in the early pointed style, and cruciform in plan. The extreme length within the walls is 116 feet; its width, 60 feet; and from the base to the top of the spire is a height of 100 feet. The nave measures 72 feet by 25 feet; the north and south aisles, 47 feet by 12 feet 9 inches. The width inside the transepts from the nave is 25 feet by 23 feet; and the chancel, which has a circular end of a radius of 12 feet, is 32 feet by 25 feet. The Church contains 660 sittings for adults, and 183 for children, being a total of 843; 400 of which are proprietary sittings, the remainder being free. It is warmed by a hot-air apparatus erected by Messrs. Wilder and Sons, Yeld Hall Foundry, Reading.

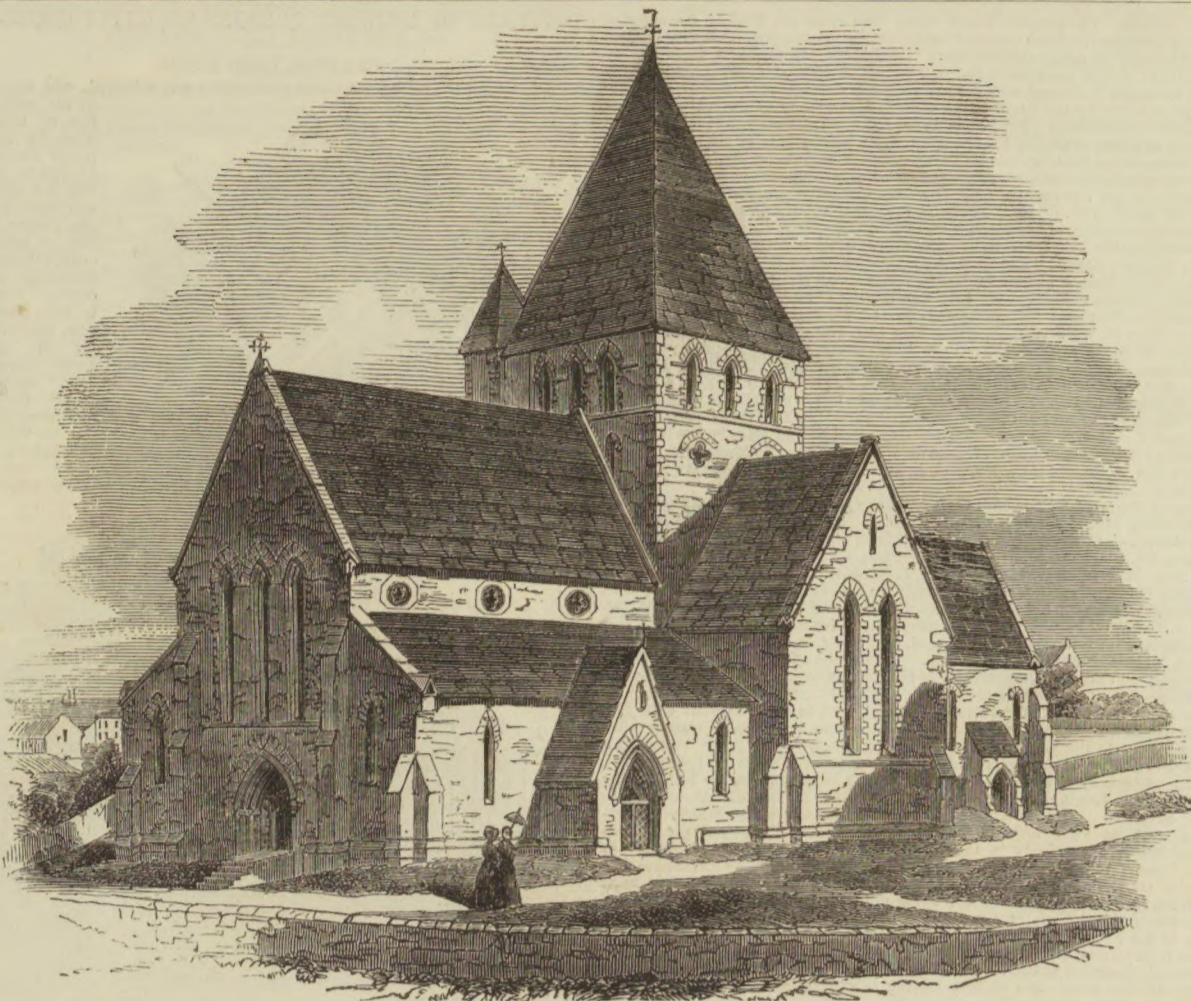
The internal appointments are very chaste. Over the porch, on the south side, is a well-executed sculpture, representing the "Good Shepherd" bearing on his shoulders a lamb. The communion-table is of oak, richly carved. The font, which stands on the right of the western or grand entrance, is of Caen stone, with the cross, the dove, and the monogram I.H.S. sculptured on the sides and pillars. The windows are of stained glass, by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle; they are adorned with various scriptural illustrations. Under the triple window, at the west end, are six brasses, containing memorials of the Mesurier family, and the dedication-plate, which describes the edifice to have been erected to carry out the intention of the late John Mesurier, Esq., and Martha his wife. "In fulfilment of their purpose, this Church has been erected to the glory of God, by their only surviving son, John. The first stone was laid 24th September, 1847. The Church was consecrated August 21st, 1850. 'Thine, O Lord, is the glory.'—1 Chronicles, chap. 29, ver. 11."

The main entrance to the Church is from New-street, on the right going downwards. There is also an entrance from Grosnez-street, from which a good view of the Church is afforded.

Mr. Scott, of Spring-gardens, London, was the architect of the Church, which was erected under the direction of Judge Gaudion. Mr. Hunt—a young man of great promise in his profession—was the original superintendent of works, but died during the progress of the same, and now lies within the quiet churchyard of St. Michael. He was succeeded by his brother, who has had the satisfaction of witnessing the completion of an edifice that has been universally admired.

## THE "GEMINI" IRON TWIN STEAMER.

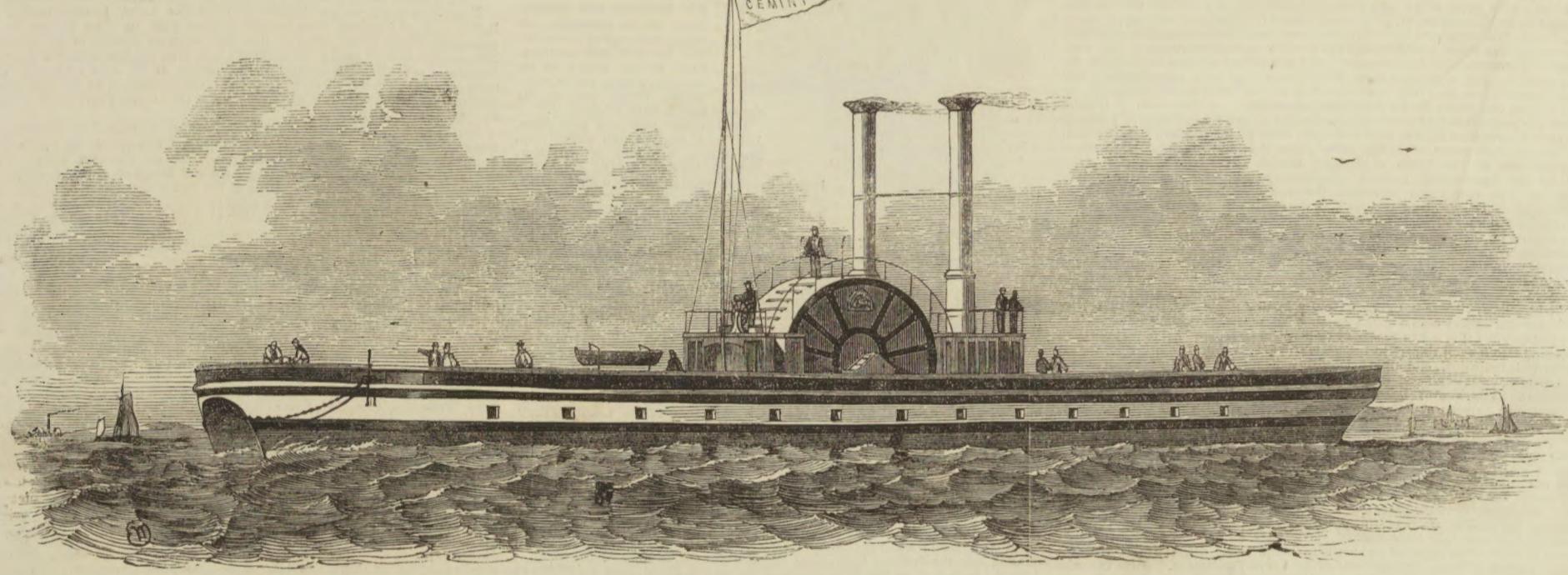
In our Journal of last week we duly reported the trial trip with this new steamer, the invention of Mr. Peter Borrie. At the same time, we gave the leading dimensions and peculiarities of the vessel. She is stated to be adapted for carrying goods, passengers, cattle, and all sorts of vehicles, and either for River or ocean navigation.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANN, IN THE ISLE OF ALDERNEY.

This vessel, as represented, is chiefly constructed of iron, having two separate hulls placed side by side, with a space between them in which the paddle-wheel

works, and strongly connected together at the deck (which passes over all), and also by a plate-iron arch and stays between the hulls. The hulls thus joined



MR. PETER BORRIE'S PATENT SAFETY IRON TWIN STEAMER.

## TENANT-RIGHT AGITATION IN IRELAND.

MEETING AT KILKENNY.

THERE are two circumstances in the condition of Ireland deeply to be deplored.

First, the landlords have used their power most hurtfully, and pushed it to a dangerous extreme. Next, the success of Mr. O'Connell and his practices has begotten a habit of agitation that has become a second nature to a great number



GREAT TENANT-RIGHT MEETING AT KILKENNY.

afford a great extent of deck room with a very small amount of tonnage, or of resistance from the area of the section passing through the fluid; and, as both ends are exactly similar, the vessel will sail with equal facility either way without turning.

The keels and stems are not placed in the centre of the hulls, but are situated towards the inside of them, thus making the water-lines very fine on the inside, so as to diminish the tendency of the water to gorging up between the hulls, which is found to take place in twin steamers as commonly constructed; and which gorging up of the water not only tends to separate the two hulls, but also greatly increases the resistance of the vessel in passing through the water.

The inner bilges of the two hulls are much fuller than the outer ones, and thus afford a greater degree of buoyancy on the inside, which is necessary in order to support the weight of the deck, &c., between the hulls.

The vessel represented is one adapted for river navigation, at a high degree of velocity; but a vessel required for a ferry or for sea-going purposes would be made broader in proportion to her length, according to the trade in which she was to be placed.

The steamer shown in the Engraving is 157½ ft. long, and 26½ ft. broad on deck; each hull being 8½ feet broad, with a space of 9½ feet between them. The frames are of angle iron, and are spaced, the outside plating being securely riveted to them. The keels are formed by curving the plates downwards, so as to form channels for the bilge-water inside of the hulls; but in sea-going and other vessels, where the draft of water is greater, Mr. Borrie makes the keels of iron bars, and rivets the garboard strakes upon them in the usual way. The plating is not carried to the top of the frames on the inside of the hulls, except at the space in the middle for the paddle-wheel; but is carried up to the deck, so as to form an arch between the two hulls, which are also bound together with iron stays at the springing of the arch. The deck-beams are of T-shaped iron, securely fastened at the ends to the frames, and at the middle to the top of the arch. The deck-planks are fixed to these beams by screws passing through the flanges of the beams, and are caulked and made water-tight in the usual way. Each of the hulls is divided into compartments by water-tight bulkheads, as already explained. There are also two fenders formed of angle iron, one at each end, to prevent boats, &c., from getting into the canal or space between the hulls. The deck is bounded by bulwarks, which have two large gangways on each side, hinged at the lower side to the decks, and lifted up or lowered by winches attached to the bulwarks. On each end of the paddle-box are a number of deck-houses—a cook-house, with apparatus in it for cooking by steam; a state-room, a dining-room, engineer's room, &c. On the top of the deck-houses and paddle-box is a platform, or hurricane deck, upon which the steering-wheels are placed, and this being properly railed in, may be used as a promenade for passengers.

The vessel having to sail with equal facility either way without turning, is fitted with a rudder at each end. The rudder is in the middle of the canal or space between the hulls, and is formed of an iron plate upon a shaft or spindle coming up to the deck, which shaft is not in the centre of the plate, but at about one-third of its length from the one-side, so that the pressure of the water against the rudder acts partly on both sides of its centre of motion; but when the rudder is left free it will always accommodate itself to the direction of the vessel's motion, on account of having the one end longer than the other from the centre of motion.

The steering-wheels are placed on the top of the paddle-box in the middle of the vessel; and thus the man at the wheel, from his elevated position, has a clear view of all objects in the way of the vessel, and steers her accordingly. The clear area on deck for passengers, including the hurricane deck, above the accommodations at each end of the paddle-box, is about 2600 square feet; and the area of the cabin floors is about 600 square feet; so that there is ample accommodation in the vessel to carry from 800 to 1000 passengers with ease and safety.

ber of persons. The country is now never free from one kind of demagogical strife or another, and the one now afoot meets great support because it is directed against the unpopular landlords. Nominally, it purports to be for Tenant-right; and, if the tenants themselves had originated it, we should be disposed to regard it at least with deference, if not with favour. But it seems to have been begun by the Presbyterian clergy, and with them are now associated the Catholic priesthood. Both seem to regard the landowners as their common enemy; and they are using the tenants now, as formerly, to attain some ends of their own. At a meeting held at Enniscorthy, Wexford, on Tuesday week, the principal persons present, whose names we happen to possess, were the following, and from the list our readers may form an idea of the agitation going on:—Rev. Mr. Barry, P.P.; Rev. D. Bell, Presbyterian Minister, Ballybay; Dr. M'Knight, the editor of the *Banner of Ulster*; Rev. John Rogers, Presbyterian Minister, Comber (the three latter gentlemen composed the northern deputation); Frederic Lucas, John Shea Lalor, Charles Gavan Duffy (members of the council of the Tenant League invited to attend), Rev. Mr. Parle, C.C., Rev. John Keating, Camolin; Thomas Sinnot, Enniscorthy; Rev. John Colfer, Rev. J. Hogan, C.C., Wexford; Rev. C. Kenny, C.C.; Rev. Thomas Roche, C.C., Enniscorthy; Rev. N. Walsh, C.C., Enniscorthy; Rev. James Fanning, Kilmore; Rev. William Murphy, Enniscorthy; Rev. E. Prendergast, Adamstown; Rev. P. Prendergast, Askamore; Rev. J. Scallan, Galway; Rev. T. Conick, Ballaghkene; Rev. A. Kehoe, C.C., Ballimurin; Rev. F. Haver, P.P.; Rev. E. Doyle, P.P., Monogerr; Rev. P. Dunne, Rathmire; Rev. Denis Doyle, Pouleassey; Rev. Walter Lambert, C.C., Tughmon; Rev. J. O'Brien, Crawford; Rev. J. French, P.P., Kilrush; Rev. J. Doyle, C.C., Glenbrien; Rev. P. Doyle, P.P., Kilenerin; Rev. John Keating, Newbawn; Rev. Thomas Stafford, P.P., Ballygarret; Rev. J. Cullen, C.C., Moyglass; Rev. D. Kenny, Ballygarret; Rev. P. Neville, C.C., &c.

Some of the same parties took the lead at the great meeting at Kilkenny on the following day, of which we give a Sketch. Amongst the persons present were Messrs. C. G. Duffy, Lucas, Dr. M'Knight, H. I. Loughnan, Esq., Dr. Cane, the Rev. Mr. O'Shea (Callan), P. S. Butler, Esq., M.P., the Rev. Mr. Keeffe (Callan), Rev. Dr. Bell, Rev. Mr. Rodgers, T. S. Lalor, Esq., and George Fuller. Precisely the same parties, therefore, took the lead at both places, and no *bond* tenant was conspicuous. To these agitators must be added Mr. Sergeant Shea, a *Nisi Prius* barrister of the metropolis. He admitted that his home and the sphere of his duties were in England, but, being in Ireland, and connected with it, he lent himself to the agitation. The learned gentleman was in the chair, and explained that the first principle of the League was the substitution for the present exorbitant competition rack-rents, prevalent throughout the greater part of the south of Ireland, of "a live and let live" rent, to be ascertained by a fair and impartial valuation. The second principle was the *fixity of tenure*; that was, security to the tenant, so long as he continued to pay the rent which had been fixed by valuation, that he should not be disturbed in his holding.

From the appearance at all the meetings of the same parties, we look on the Tenant-Right League as got up by professional agitators. At the same time, as there exist in Ireland all the materials for a successful agitation, and as very hostile feelings towards the landlords prevail, as the tenantry, particularly in the south, have both in the laws and customs of Ireland some just grounds of complaint, the agitation might be formidable, did not the conflicting interests and hostile feelings of the leading men, each prompted by his own ambition, and seeking his own objects, already shake the League to pieces. Some of the most influential members, as Dr. Gray, the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, and his brother, have in the last week withdrawn from it, and it is threatened with dissolution. It is peculiarly the curse of Ireland, though it is also the curse of other countries, that the sufferings and wrongs of the people are always made the stalking-horses to the designs of schemers; redress is delayed, and humanity continues to suffer more from the injudicious conduct of the pretended friends, than from the tyranny of the avowed enemies of the people.

It is indispensable that the land should be owned in perfect property, untrammelled by artificial regulations. It is so in the United States. Land is, in a great measure, coming into that condition in Ireland. The Sale of Encumbered Estates Act will, in the end, make it free. Under what conditions it shall be hired or let will then be, as it has generally been, and ought to be, determined by a mutual contract between the owner, if he use it not himself, and the hirer. All that can be asked of the Legislature or of the State is to enforce that contract against either of the parties to it who would violate it. Tenants must know, or ought to know, to what extent the land will be rendered more productive by their exertions than when they hire it, and they ought to consider that circumstance in their contracts. For unexhausted improvements all tenants are entitled to adequate remuneration. But when they have not stipulated for such remuneration, and their lease expires, they must depend for it on the landowners' generosity, or any custom that exists for the regulation of tenancy. In the north of Ireland there has long existed a custom which gave the tenantry a full right of property in their improvements, and they could sell these as the landlord sells his land. In the course, however, of the last thirty years, the great extension of the linen manufacture in the north of Ireland, though little has been said about it, for we hear much more of the misery than the prosperity of that country, has very much increased the value of land there. This great additional value has given rise to a contest between the landlords and the tenants as to who shall possess it: other parties have stepped in, and exasperated the dispute for their own purposes. Of course, the landlords, as the leases have fallen in, have demanded higher rents. In most cases they have obtained them; but in some, the tenants, founding on their custom, have resisted—have claimed the whole additional value as belonging to them, and have refused the landlord all share of it. We are not of those who think such a question can be settled off hand. There is a great difficulty in deciding to whom shall belong the increased value which all land acquires by the increase of an industrious population; but it is not to be settled by political agitation. Some persons have proposed that it shall belong to the State: in that we do not coincide, for all property is individual, and must belong to individuals; but in what shares and proportions, must in a great measure be determined by their own exertions and contracts. The Tenant League has no doubt on the subject. A union of Presbyterian persons and Catholic priests demands the whole for the tenant, equally excluding the labourer and the landlord from any share. Competition, according to Mr. Sergeant Shea, speaking the language of the Communists, is to be done away with, and for that is to be substituted the principle of Protectionists which they called "live and let live," but which meant "enable me to live in splendour, and you may starve." Flattered by their leaders, the tenantry go in part with the agitators. The notable project of fixing rent by a valuation, and giving the benefit of all improvement to the tenant, is to be effected *peaceably* by an Act of Parliament, but the Legislature is to be constrained to pass it. Other men than the landlord and tenant, by their mutual agreements, are to "settle the fair valuation of rent." The right of making bargains is to be denied to both parties, and the terms of leases are to be settled by Act of Parliament. When the rent of land is so settled, the wages of labour and the price of bread must be settled in like manner; and if the League be successful, we shall go back to the principles of a maximum and minimum price for all things, to be regulated by Act of Parliament. This contemptible and unjust scheme is to be carried out by threats, if not by actual violence. At the meetings we have referred to, members of Parliament are distinctly told by the clerical agitators that they must come into their scheme or resign their seats. For the first time in history, the Presbyterian clergy and the Catholic priesthood have combined, and have now combined for the purpose of spoiling the landlords and imposing restrictions on the free use of land. They take advantage of a temporary dispute between landlords and tenants, which competition, or the higgling of the market, would soon settle, if not interfered with to effect an unworthy object. They make a pretext of serving the long-suffering and distressed people, who will be excluded from all the benefits of the transaction. Before the farmers of Ireland had been so much consolidated as they have of late years, the pretext might pass; but now the scheme would benefit only a few tenants. The proposed scheme would hamper the soil anew—recently released from legal fetters—and would be equally fatal to the freedom of tenants and landlords, and to the future prosperity of Ireland.

The meeting to which our Sketch refers was held at Kilkenny on the 25th ult., in front of a building called the Tholsel. The enthusiasm of the people did not suffice to make them brave some coarse weather, and the meeting was prematurely brought to a close. It was, in other respects, like meetings of the same kind that are now being held in various parts of Ireland, at all of which the same parties attend, and similar resolutions, to obtain an Act of Parliament to settle the value of the land, and to collect money for the purpose, were agreed to.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left town on Saturday evening, for the Continent.

A marvellous story is related in the *Coleraine Chronicle*. A poor man being pressed for the amount of certain sureties, and having no money, declared that he would dig in the earth for the amount. He commenced digging in his cottage, and after digging some time turned up in the presence of many spectators a large quantity of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and six-pences, which, on being washed and counted, were found to amount to more than £40.

In the Cavan Infirmary, on Saturday last, it appears, by the verdict of coroner's jury, a man named James Jones died by the application of chloroform, preparatory to the operation of amputating his leg, the soporific having been applied at his own desire.

IRISH PEAT CHARCOAL.—A vessel arrived in the river from Dublin, has brought 50 bags of peat charcoal as part of her cargo, the produce of the Irish soil.

POACHERS' FUND.—The Mansfield poachers have become so numerous, that, to "insure" themselves against emergencies, they have actually established a "protective fund."

CONSEQUENCES OF NOT USING THE DAVY-LAMP.—A collier in one of the mines at Holme Firth, Yorkshire, perished a few days since, from an explosion of fire-damp, caused by his own folly. He had occasion to enter a drift-way which had not been lately used. Here, of course, if anywhere, was likely to be an accumulation of foul air. Although Davy-lamps were provided for the use of the men, the rash man, with his naked candle, penetrated the recess. The place was full of fire-damp. An explosion took place, by which he was thrown down senseless, and so injured that he soon expired. Several other men had their lives endangered.

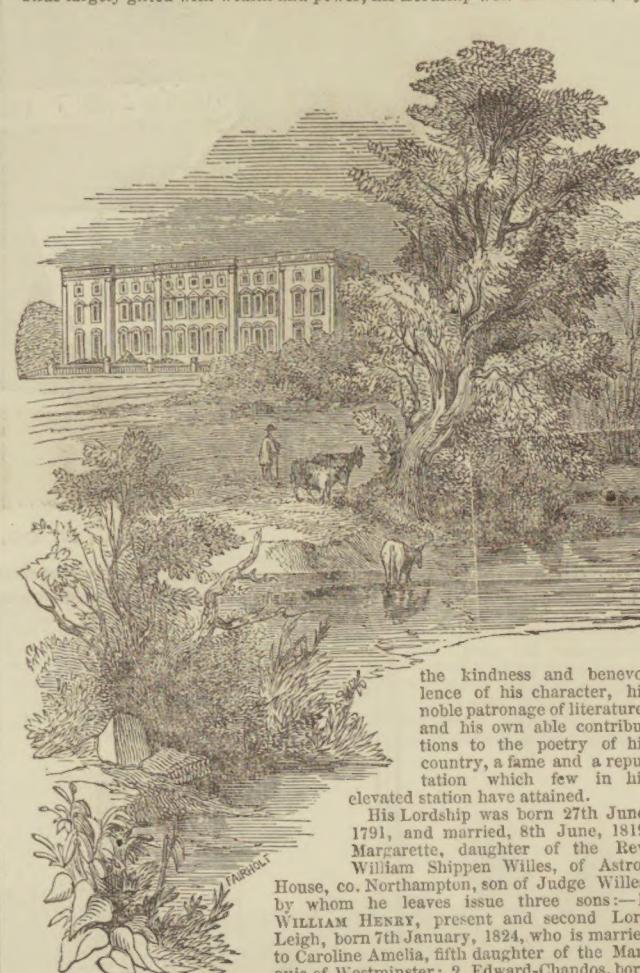
Mrs. Graham descended in her balloon last week near the Temple-mills, in Hackney-marsches, and while with several assistants she was endeavouring to discharge the gas, party of brickmakers and several rough characters assembled, and a man belonging to the party was suddenly thrown into the balloon, which was immediately burst by the concussion, occasioning a longitudinal rent in the silk of the length of about six yards, and which, in addition to the damage done to the net-work, will require at least £20 to repair.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### CHANDOS, LORD LEIGH.

This distinguished nobleman, whose poetic fame was achieved, and sanctioned by the leading critics of the day, when he had no lordly honours to propitiate favour, was the only son and heir of the late Jas. Henry Leigh, Esq., of Adlestrop, county Oxford, and Stoneleigh Abbey, county Warwick, by Julia Judith his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas, Lord Saye and Sele. He represented the great house of Leigh, of Adlestrop, and possessed, besides, the rich inheritance of Stoneleigh, with its fine old mansion, its luxuriant park, and its broad and fertile acres. (See the Engraving.) His elevation to the Peerage dates in May, 1839.

Thus largely gifted with wealth and power, his Lordship won for himself, by



the kindness and benevolence of his character, his noble patronage of literature, and his own able contributions to the poetry of his country, a fame and a reputation which few in his elevated station have attained.

His Lordship was born 27th June, 1791, and married, 8th June, 1819, Margarete, daughter of the Rev. William Shippen Willes, of Astrop House, co. Northampton, son of Judge Willes, by whom he leaves issue three sons:—1. WILLIAM HENRY, present and second Lord Leigh, born 7th January, 1824, who is married to Caroline Amelia, fifth daughter of the Marquis of Westminster; 2. Edward-Chandos, born 22nd December, 182; and 3. James Wentworth, born 21st January, 1838; and seven daughters, of whom the eldest, Lady Julia-Anna-Eliza, is wife of Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq., of Hams Hall, co. Warwick, M.P., and the third, Mary, of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Pitt Cholmondeley.

The first of the Leigs who possessed Stoneleigh was Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor of London in 1558, who obtained a patent of confirmation of the whole estate, together with the manor, in the fourth of Queen Elizabeth. This Sir Thomas derived, in a direct descent, from Sir Piers Leigh, of Lyme, who was beheaded at Chester, in 1399, by order of the Duke of Lancaster, for his adherence to his Royal master. In later times, the loyalty of the Leigs to their Sovereign shone again conspicuous. At one period Charles I. was entertained at Stoneleigh with dutiful affection; and in after years, when the Stuart dynasty was displaced, the Lords Leigh steadily refused bearing any part in a world that had rejected the race of their attachment; nor would they ever take their place in Parliament, but lived at Stoneleigh amidst the portraits of the Stuarts, secluded from busy life, and amusing themselves with rural sports, as if they had been a new kind of lay hermits. The name of Chandos the deceased peer acquired from the family of his grandmother, Lady Caroline Leigh, eldest daughter of Henry Duke of Chandos, through whom he was eleventh in direct descent from the Princess Mary, sister and co-heir of King Henry VIII.

Lord Leigh died on the 27th ult., at Bonn, on the Rhine, after an illness of ten days.

### GUSTAVUS LAMBERT, ESQ., OF BEAU PARC, COUNTY MEATH.

The death of this gentleman, the representative of an eminent branch of the noble house of Cavan, occurred very recently abroad. He was only son of the late Charles Lambert, Esq., of Beau Parc, by Frances his wife, daughter of James Lenox Napier Dutton, Esq., of Sherborne, and grandson of Gustavus Lambert, Esq., M.P. for Kilbeggan, whose grandfather, the Hon. Oliver Lambert, of Painsborough, county Meath, M.P., was third son of Charles first Earl of Cavan.

Mr. Lambert was born Sept. 16, 1772, and had consequently just completed his 78th year. He married Anna Butler, daughter of Sir John Stevenson, and has left issue two sons and two daughters. He was a magistrate for Meath and Westmeath, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the former county.

The Baroness Brunnow has left Ashburnham House, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Dungannon, at Brynkyneth, near Wrexham, where a select party are staying. Baron Brunnow is stopping at Brighton for a few days.

### REMAINS OF JAMES THE SECOND.

The following curious account was given to me by Mr. Fitz Simons, an Irish gentleman, upwards of 80 years of age, with whom I became acquainted when resident with my family at Toulouse, in September, 1840, he having resided in that city for many years as a teacher of the French and English languages, and had attended the late Sir William Follett in the former capacity in 1817. He said—"I was a prisoner in Paris, in the convent of the English Benedictines in the Rue St. Jaques, during part of the Revolution. In the year 1793 or 1794, the body of King James II. of England was in one of the chapels there, where it had been deposited some time, under the expectation that it would one day be sent to England for interment in Westminster Abbey. It had never been buried. The body was in a wooden coffin, enclosed in a leaden one, and that again enclosed in a second wooden one, covered with black velvet. That while I was so a prisoner, the *sans-culottes* broke open the coffins to get at the lead to cast bullets. The body lay exposed nearly a whole day. It was swaddled like a mummy, bound tight with garters. The *sans-culottes* took out the body, which had been embalmed. There was a strong smell of vinegar and camphor. The corpse was beautiful and perfect. The hands and nails were very fine; I moved and bent every finger. I never saw so fine a set of teeth in my life. A young lady, a fellow-prisoner, wished much to have a tooth; I tried to get one out for her, but could not, they were so firmly fixed. The feet also were very beautiful. The face and cheeks were just as if he were alive. I rolled his eyes: the eyeballs were perfectly firm under my finger. The French and English prisoners gave money to the *sans-culottes* for showing the body. They said he was a good *sans-culotte*, and they were going to put him into a hole in the public churchyard like other *sans-culottes*; and he was carried away; but where the body was thrown I never heard. King George IV. tried all in his power to get tidings of the body, but could not. Around the chapel were several wax moulds of the face hung up, made probably at the time of the King's death, and the corpse was very like them. The body had been originally kept at the palace of St. Germain, from whence it was brought to the convent of the Benedictines. Mr. Porter, the prior, was a prisoner at the time in his own convent."—*Notes and Queries.*

The ship *Emma*, just arrived from St. John's, Newfoundland, has brought 168 casks of seal, and 117 casks of cod-oil, 715 bundles of seal-skins, 29 packages of cod liver oil, and a quantity of cod fish; and the vessel *Symmetry*, arrived from the same place, has brought 224 casks of seal-oil, 32 casks of cod, and 80 casks of cod liver oil, and a variety of other productions of that distant fishery of North America.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF WINDSOR.—Mr. Hatchell, whose promotion to the office of Attorney-General for Ireland has been announced, will again offer himself for the representation of Windsor, and with every certainty of being re-elected.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—On Saturday week last the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education, visited the Queen's College, and was received, in the absence of the Warden, by the Dean of the Faculty, Dr. B. Davies, Mr. Edward Townsend Cox, Mr. Edward Armfield, and other members of the Council. His Lordship inspected the chapel, library, and students'-rooms, and expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements. The college has been inspected during the week by the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, the Rev. Dr. Peel, Dean of Worcester, Mr. William Gladstone, the Rev. Boyer Adderley, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, the Rev. J. Ellis, and other influential friends of education.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND'S SHEEP SALE AT GORDON CASTLE.—The Duke of Richmond's extensive domain is studded with beautiful flocks of the finest Southdowns and Leicesters in the county of Banff (Scotland), and from the Duke's stock nearly all the breeders in the north have drawn their best blood. The Southdowns at Gordon Castle are all descended from his Goodwood stock, known to be of the highest character, and he has been in the habit of occasionally sending from England some of his best rams, in order to keep up the purity and value of the breed. As regards the Leicesters, neither pains nor expense have been spared in selecting and purchasing the best rams from the finest stocks in the south. His Grace has disposed of his surplus stock at intervals by means of public sales, and one of these, announced some time ago, took place at Gordon Castle on Thursday week. As might be expected, there was a numerous attendance of breeders belonging to this district, as well as several from a distance. The Duke was present on the ground during the day, as were also the Duchess and Lady Cecilia, with Dr. Hair, &c. The sale took place in a field adjoining the farm-steading. Mr. Cantly, Keithmore, was auctioneer and judge of the sale. The stock was greatly admired, and appeared in excellent condition, doing not a little honour to the care and skill of Mr. Bell, the manager of the home farm. Of the Leicester breed, 120 ewes and gimmers were exposed, and sold at 22s. to 30s. a head. Several rams were also sold, which brought from 40s. to 80s. each. Of the Southdowns, 90 ewes and gimmers were put up, also in lots, and all disposed of, at prices varying from 22s. to 27s. The prices were all considered good. At the same time two very fine short-horned bull calves were disposed of. Mr. William Sheriffstone, bought the one at £24 10s.; the other was purchased by Mr. Proctor Farskane at £16.

GREAT SALE AT YANWATH HALL.—The first great sale of the Messrs. Parker's stock took place on Thursday (last week), in a field adjoining Yanwath Hall. The sale was decidedly a good one. The bidding was brisk, and Mr. Wetherell displayed energy and decision in the stroke of his hammer. The whole of the stock was acknowledged by first-rate judges to be in capital order, and the sale was conducted in the most handsome manner throughout. Upon the whole, we should suppose that the Messrs. Parker had no reason to complain of the prices. The entire were cleared off by the evening, and there was no attempt to buy, in though in one or two instances, no doubt, the proprietors would have given double the price paid. The cows averaged 22 guineas; the highest price was 53 guineas for a young bull, Pathfinder; the next was 51 guineas for Benedict, which price was considered very cheap. Mr. Bolden bought the first, and Mr. Angus, of Bromley, the second. The sheep, which were excellent, averaged between 50s. and 55s. a head. The general price for ewes was about £3; gimmers about the same. Lambs, at about 45s. apiece. The higher-priced rams were £13. Pigs were considered very dear, one or two fetching large prices; the average was about £5 apiece. Calves were rather small, and young, and a heavy downpouring at the time they were put up evidently depressed the sale.

FREEMASONRY.—The Right Honourable Lord Combermere, the R.W.P.G.M. of Cheshire, is understood to have fixed the 23rd instant for the assembling of the grand lodge of free and accepted masons of the province. The meeting is to be held at Birkenhead; and, after the transaction of the usual business, the brethren will attend Divine service at St. John's Church, when there will be full cathedral service, and a sermon preached by the rev. incumbent of Oxton. The banquet will take place at the Monk's Ferry Hotel, at which the noble Lord will preside.

HODDEN (YORKSHIRE) GREAT HORSE FAIR.—The business of this annual horse fair, the largest in the kingdom, commenced by pre-arrangement amongst the principal dealers and purchasers on Thursday week. At no fair of late years has there been a larger show of horses or a better attendance of foreign and of home buyers. Some of the best hunters have been purchased in the stables at prices varying from £100 to £200; carriage horses were eagerly sought for, and have gone off at from £80 to £100; good nags, £70 to £80 each. This important mart is the grand dépôt for the supply of the army, and, as usual, several officers from the various cavalry regiments have been present, amongst whom were Lord Cardigan (11th Hussars), Colonel Shewell, Major Irwin, Captain Shaw, &c. Messrs. Dyson, Dickenson, and Collins, the trooper-buyers, have purchased extensively, and the presence of eminent dealers from Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Herefordshire, Warwickshire, Essex, Suffolk, the midland and western counties, has created more than the usual amount of competition for the possession of really first-rate animals. The German, Prussian, French, and Danish dealers have also purchased largely.

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.—The provincial papers of Saturday last record the following agricultural meetings to have taken place during the past week:—North Staffordshire, South Hants, Burton, Brecknockshire, Wetherby, Abingdon, East Suffolk, West Suffolk, South Beds and North Herts, Stow-in-the-Wold and Chipping Norton, Watlington, Carmarthenshire, Bolsover and Appleby, and Kirkby Stephen. As a test of the workings of the agricultural mind, it may be said generally, as regards the after-dinner addresses, that Protectionist doctrines were far less prevalent than at similar meetings last year; and it is inferred, therefore, that the farmers do not find Free Trade so very terrible, after all.

THE HOP-DUTY.—A meeting of the principal hop-planters of Worcestershire and Herefordshire was held on Saturday last, at the Crown Hotel, Worcester, for the purpose of soliciting further indulgence from the Government for the payment of the remaining moiety of the 1848 duty, which at present stands fixed for the 15th of October. J. Freeman, Esq., presided. A memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer was unanimously adopted, setting forth that, in consequence of the payment of rents being due at this period, and the low price of agricultural produce, the hop-growers would be compelled to throw a large quantity of hops at once upon the market, and thus occasion a ruinous reduction in price, unless the payment of the afores

**KING'S SCHOOL, SHERBORNE.**—Active preparations are being made to commemorate the 305th anniversary of the foundation of the King's School in Sherborne, which was founded in the fourth year of King Edward VI., and, therefore, in the year 1550. A very influential committee has been formed for promoting the celebration, on which are the names of the warden and governors, the Earl of Digby, the Earl of Ilchester, the Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, Sir W. C. Medlicott, Bart.; G. Banks, Esq., M.P.; H. K. Seymour, Esq., M.P.; J. Floyer, Esq., M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir S. March Phillips, R. Gordon, Esq.; the Revs. H. F. Yeatman, Dr. Lyon, Dr. Oke; J. Goodden, Esq.; G. Harbin, Esq.; J. Bruce Pryce, Esq., and several other distinguished gentlemen, formerly pupils at the school, or immediately interested in its welfare. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who is the visitor of the school, has been requested to preach the sermon on the occasion; and the Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, who, with his brother, the late Dean of Llandaff, were pupils at the school at the beginning of the present century, to deliver the commemorative address. The festival is to take place on the 23rd of the present month.

**THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE** commenced at Liverpool on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Rev. William Withers Ewbank, M.A., incumbent of St. George's Church, Everton. There were about 200 ministers present (besides the general audience) including gentlemen connected with the Established Church and dissenting congregations.

**THE PROPOSED PUBLIC HALL IN LEEDS.**—A short time ago an effort was made to erect a public hall in Leeds, capable of holding 5000 persons, in shares of £10 each. Last week about £8000 had been raised in shares towards £15,000, and so unfavourable were the prospects of raising the additional sum that the project was abandoned by its promoters. On Monday last, however, the subject was brought under the consideration of the Town Council by Mr. Edisson, who proposed the erection of a town hall, at a cost of £20,000, to be raised by a rate on the inhabitants. A discussion took place on the subject. No opinion was expressed against it by the members of the council, but it was thought desirable to postpone any action in the matter until after the municipal elections in November next, and on this understanding the motion was withdrawn.

Three thousand labourers are at present engaged prosecuting the works of the Birkenhead Docks.

That periodical visitor, the floating island in Derwent Lake, Keswick, made its appearance above the surface of the water in the course of last week, after having been submerged exactly twelve months.

**A FARMER CONVICTED OF TRESPASSING ON LANDS IN HIS OWN OCCUPATION.**—Mr. Charles Royston was charged, at the recent special sessions at Bromyard, by John James Payne, gamekeeper to William Barneby, Esq., and others, the executors of the late John Barneby, Esq., with having been, on the 15th September last, in pursuit of game without a license from the said William Barneby, Esq. The defendant is a tenant upon the estate of the complainants. Mr. T. Devereux attended for defendant, and stated, that he was instructed by him to admit that he (defendant) did take a dead rabbit and a live hare out of the traps which had been laid by the gamekeeper; the hare he set at liberty, and the rabbit he took home. Defendant was not pursuing game, but going over his farm when he found the rabbit and the hare caught, and did not think it any harm to take it home. The Bench convicted the defendant in a nominal penalty, and 10s. expenses.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LEEDS.**—Last Sunday night a fire occurred in Leeds, which resulted in the destruction of a scribbling mill, at New Road, belonging to Mr. David Cooper. The local fire-engines were on the spot with all possible dispatch, but their efforts to arrest the progress of the fire were almost totally unavailing. To the adjoining property (several very large and valuable mills), to which the fire several times threatened to extend, they were nevertheless of great service. The flames did not subside until after the complete exhaustion of all combustible materials, either in the composition, the mill itself, its machinery, or stock; in fact, only the bare walls, and those in a very skeleton form, remain. The loss amounts to several thousand pounds, which is partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

**EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF STOLEN JEWELLERY.**—Mr. Beswick, superintendent of the Manchester police, has made an extensive seizure of jewellery in that town, the proceeds of a robbery committed several months ago in Halifax. It appears that on the 14th of July last the shop of Mr. Balerna, Halifax, was robbed of a large amount of watches and jewellery, and from that time to the present no trace of the thieves had been obtained; but on Sunday Mr. Beswick went to a lodging-house in Ashley-lane, Manchester, and there found a box containing a large portion of the property, including 44 gold and silver watches, 21 gold pins, 6 gold and 8 silver pencil-cases, 23 gold mourning rings, some brooches, bracelets, diamond rings, and other valuables. He was told that the box had been left there by a female giving the name of Ellen Mount, nine weeks ago; and this person he traced to Liverpool, and apprehended on Monday. He recognised her as an old thief, her real name being Amelia Wade. She was brought before the Manchester magistrates on Tuesday, and was ordered to be given over to the Halifax police. There is no doubt she had male accomplices in the robbery, but there is reason to believe they are already in custody for another more serious affair at Liverpool.

**INCENDIARY FIRES.**—The *Cambridge Chronicle* contains accounts of three incendiary fires in that county during the week. One took place on the premises of Mr. W. Gray, at Litlington, which was not extinguished until the middle premises, including the house, were destroyed, with the exception of the brewhouse and a small outhouse. The inmates of the house had great difficulty in saving themselves from the devouring element. The damage is estimated at upwards of £1000. Insured in the Sun Fire-office. Another, and still more destructive fire, took place at Streatham, which commenced in a bean stack belonging to the Rev. H. H. Barber, and resulted in a loss of property to the amount of £1500. The third fire was at Basington, which destroyed agricultural produce to the amount of £400.

**SINGULAR CASE OF RESTITUTION.**—On Saturday an old man entered the shop of Mr. Carter, bootmaker, in High-street, Boston, and inquired of Mr. Carter if he did not live in West-street, about fifty years ago, and if he had not, while living there, had a pair of boots stolen out of the shop. The inquiry, after some little cogitation, recalled the circumstance to Mr. Carter's recollection, and he replied that he remembered it, when the old man threw down half a sovereign, saying, "There, they were marked 8s. 6d., and there's the price of them, and 1s. 6d. towards the interest." Having said this, he immediately walked off, leaving Mr. Carter to ruminant on the reminiscences of bygone days.

**PAUPER LABOUR.**—The Sheffield papers contain a report of the proceedings of the Poor-law Guardians of that union with respect to the employment of pauper labour. Two or three years ago, they leased from the Duke of Norfolk some fifty acres of moorland about six miles from the town, and converted it into a parish farm. A substantial house, capable of accommodating 120 persons, was built with all the appurtenances, at a cost of £1700 or £1800. During the whole period in which this experiment has been in progress, upwards of 500 heads of families have found casual employment on the farm. The result of the first year entailed a loss of £43, but what proportion this loss bore to the cost that would have fallen upon the rate-payers had the relief afforded to the numbers, who had been thus furnished with labour, been given in the workhouse, is not mentioned. But it is expected that the produce of this, the second year, will cover the cost of maintenance to those who have been employed upon the farm; and there is every prospect, judging by the results of the second, as compared with the first year, that the third and fourth years will show a considerable surplus over the entire expense of the establishment. The experiment is interesting, chiefly as evidence of the fact that pauper labour can be made remunerative.

A very alarming and destructive fire broke out on Thursday night week, at the Grove, near the floating harbour, Bristol, and, notwithstanding the efforts used to subdue it, it could not be got under until the premises occupied by Mr. Humphreys, corn merchant, Messrs. Whitwell and Allward, ship chandlers, Messrs. Smith and Downing, provision merchants, and Mr. E. Reed, sail-maker, had been gutted, and considerable damage done to a house in Queen-square, occupied by a person named Bayley, as a lodging and boarding house. The fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Whitwell and Allward. The total damage cannot be estimated at less than £6000.

A bust of the late Mr. Vernon, from a few artists and admirers of Mr. Vernon's princely gift to the country, has just been placed in the entrance-hall of Marlborough House. It is the work of Mr. Behnes, who has produced a most striking and spirited likeness of the deceased gentleman, one that cannot fail to be immediately recognized by all acquainted with his features. Independent of the undoubted resemblance it bears to the original, it is excellent regarded simply as a work of art. It stands on a square pedestal of scagliola, whereon are inscribed the names of the contributors, and the purpose of their testimonial.

The Commissioners of Customs have determined that all craft used in the transhipment of foreign goods, within the port of London, must, on and after the 1st of November next, be provided with the necessary accommodation to protect the tide-waiters from the inclemency of the weather. This step has been found absolutely necessary, many of the men having been frost-bitten, and in one or two instances, during severe weather, frozen to death.

The Central Committee of Denmark, for the Exhibition of 1851, has forwarded its demands for space to her Majesty's Commissioners. From this it appears that the Danes propose to exhibit printing machinery, porcelain, painted and bisque; shell-carving, bronzes, clockwork, ruffles, musical instruments, furniture, ivory turnings, styalographic plates, oil, clothes, lace, wool-netting, Randers gloves with leather specimens, fur carpets, steaming candles, playing cards, white glue, and statuary.

The great project of piercing the Mont Cenis in the Alps for a monster tunnel has been abandoned, and a new line, connecting Basle with the southern railway from Genoa to Turin, is under consideration. Should it succeed (and the projectors are most sanguine on the subject), it will complete one continued line, with the aid of the Rhine navigation, from Ostend to Genoa, and give our Indian mail a certain route in case of renewed troubles in France. There was caught at Sansel fishing-water, says the *Berwick Advertiser*, on Tuesday week, a salmon which weighed 43½ lb., and measured in length 4 feet 3 inches, and in girth 2 feet 1 inch. No improvement, it adds, has taken place in the fishing; the quantity taken at present is small, almost without a precedent; the prices consequently continue very high, salmon being 1s. 4d. per lb., grilse 1s. 1d., and trout 8d.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

### OXFORD.

Term commences on the 10th inst. The Latin sermon will be preached on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Robert Wheler Bush, M.A., of Worcester College, and Head Master of Islington Proprietary School. Many of the colleges meet on Saturday, the 12th.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Hon. and Rev. W. A. Bouvier, to the Archdeaconry of Norfolk. The Rev. E. Wilmot, to be an Honorary Canon of the Cathedral Church of Worcester. *Rectories.*—The Rev. J. Wilson, to Garsington, Oxford. The Rev. J. Cordeux, to Hoyland, near Barnsley, Yorkshire. The Rev. W. Roberts, to Vaughn, Brecknockshire. The Rev. Henry Cleveland, to Ronald Kirk, Yorkshire. The Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, to Sutton Coldfield. *Vicarages.*—The Rev. J. Price, to Llanbythor, Carnarvonshire. The Rev. R. O. Hughes, to Llandyfriog and Perpetual Curacy of Blaenford, Cardiganshire. The Rev. C. Wordsworth, to Stanford-in-the-Vale with Goosby, Berks. The Rev. H. A. Greene, to Crowle, Worcestershire.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of respect and esteem:—The Rev. Isaac Durrant, late Curate of Layland, near Chorley, from the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School; the Rev. E. Gease, late Curate of Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berks, from his parishioners.

**FUTURE INCOMES OF THE CLERGY.**—The Archdeacon of Sarum, at his late visitation, suggested to the clergy the necessity of being prepared for the reduction of their incomes, which must inevitably take place if the present prices of grain should continue. Assuming that in the present and six following years the average price of wheat would be 40s., barley 24s., and oats 16s. per quarter, he stated that the sum which the titheowners would receive for each £100 of rent-chARGE in their apportionment world be as follows:—1851, £96 15s. 5d.; 1852, £93 5s. 3d.; 1853, £89 14s. 2d.; 1854, £85 12s. 0d.; 1855, £77 1s. 1d.; 1856, £74 6s. 4d.; 1857, £73 4s. 10d.

**VACANCIES.**—Bishopric of Brechin, Scotland; Right Rev. J. P. Forbes, succeeded. Lainston R.; value £74; patron, Sir F. H. Bathurst. Freefolk, Donative C., value £15; patron, St. Cross Hospital, Winchester; chaplaincy of St. Cross Hospital, Hants, diocese Winchester; Rev. W. T. Williams, deceased.

There are at present two vacancies at the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, occasioned by the deaths of the Bishops of Kildare and Meath.

**ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.**—On Tuesday, a parliamentary paper was issued, from which it appears that there are 123 officers, exclusive of proctors, of ecclesiastical courts in Ireland. The fees received in the year ending the 1st of April last amounted to £11,728 9s. 4d. In 1848 the fees were £14,267 4s. 4d.; and in 1829 they were £12,513 3s. 1d.

Two Orders in Council have been gazetted this week, one for altering the bounds of the district of Burley, in the county of York, and diocese of Ripon; and the other for making better provision for the cure of souls in the parish of Sawley, in the county of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield.

**ST. MARK'S COLLEGE.**—The Rev. Samuel Clark, vice-principal of this institution, has resigned on the score of protracted ill health.

**Edwin Moran,** a relieving officer of Manchester, has been committed for trial by the coroner, on the verdict of a jury, charged with the manslaughter of Andrew Murphy, who, on going into the workhouse, refused with some violence to give up a few pence in his possession, and in the scuffle was struck by the accused a blow on the head, which produced extravasation of blood upon the brain, and eventually death.

On Friday week, a horse, in an open truck, conveyed by one of the trains on the Chester and Shrewsbury Line, was so alarmed by the sudden transition of light to darkness when the carriages entered a tunnel, that he leaped out, and was afterwards found quite unhurt at the end of the tunnel, through which he had walked after the train.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market opened on Monday with much firmness, Consols quoting 96½ ¾ for Money, and 96½ ¾ for Time. A further improvement to 96½ ¾ for Money, and 96½ ¾ for Account, occurred on Tuesday, arising from a considerable increase of business. On Wednesday, the Market opened at the same quotations, and continued firm until nearly the close of business, when it yielded to sales, and 96½ ¾ for Money and Time became the closing prices. At the opening on Thursday the Market was heavy, and a further decline to 96½ ¾ for Money, and 96½ ¾ for Account, was soon after registered; but a reaction afterwards took place, Consols improving to 96½ ¾ for Money and Time. The unfunded debt quotes as last week. India Bonds are a trifle in advance. From stock for immediate transfer having been on several occasions dearer than for time, some scarcity appears probable, and this must affect prices at the close of the Account on the 15th approach. When the market closed, the last quotations stood for—Consols, 96½ ¾; India Bonds, under £1000, 87 p.; South Sea Stock, New Annuities, 96½; Consols for Account, 96½ ¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 63 p.; Small, June, 63 p.

A few trifling fluctuations in Spanish and Mexican are the only incidents demanding record during the week. Mexican on Monday improved on purchases to 31½ ¾ and 31½ ¾. Spanish has varied between 19 on Monday, and 18½ ¾; Russian Five Per Cent have advanced to 110½; and Brazilians are firm, the dividends being in course of payment. The various other Securities present no changes of public interest. At the close of the week prices are:—Brazilian Bonds, New, 1829 and 1839, 87½ x d.; Buenos Ayres, Six per Cent., 58; Chilian Bonds, Three per Cent., 68 x d.; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., 18½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, Account, 31½; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 80½ x d.; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 33½; Russian Bonds, 110½ Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 18½ Ditto, Three per Cent., 38½; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 91½.

The Share Market continues active, and at the settlement for the past fortnight two unfortunate defanitans were announced. As the parties were *Bears* the Market rose, and although after the settlement some reaction took place, the Market, nevertheless, is now firm, with an upward tendency, South-Easterns, York and North Midlands, and South-Westerns, all being in demand. The accompanying list of last prices indicates activity of business:—Aberdeen, 94; Birmingham, 88; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 58; Eastern Counties, 64½; Ditto, New, Preference, Six per Cent., 11½; East. Union, Class A, 6½; Ditto, Class B and C, 4½; East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 per Cent., 29½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 26½; Great Northern, 13½; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Pref., 11½ x i.; Great South. and West. (Ireland), 35½; Great Western, 72½; Ditto, New, £17, 10; Lancaster and Carlisle, 60; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 48½; Leeds and Thirsk, 11½; Ditto, Pref. Quar., 1848, 9½; London and Blackwall, 6; London, Brighton, and South Coast, New, 6 per cent., 138; London and Greenwich, 11; London and N. West., 11½; Ditto, New Quarters, 19½; Ditto, Fifths, 14½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C.; London and S. West., 70½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 18; Midland, 41½; Ditto, £50 shares, 13½; Ditto, Con. Bris. and Bir., 6 per Cent., 125; Norfolk, Guar. 5½ per Cent., 4½ x i.; North British, 7½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 12; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 18½ x d.; Royston and Hitchin, 7½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 8½ dis.; South-Eastern, 21½ x d.; South Wales, 24½; Wear Valley, 6 per Cent., Guaranteed, 24½ x d.; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 11½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 4½; York and North Midland, 22½; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Boulogne and Amiens, 8½; Dutch Rhenish, 3½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Paris and Strasbourg, 7½; Rouen and Havre, 10½; Tours and Nantes, 3½.

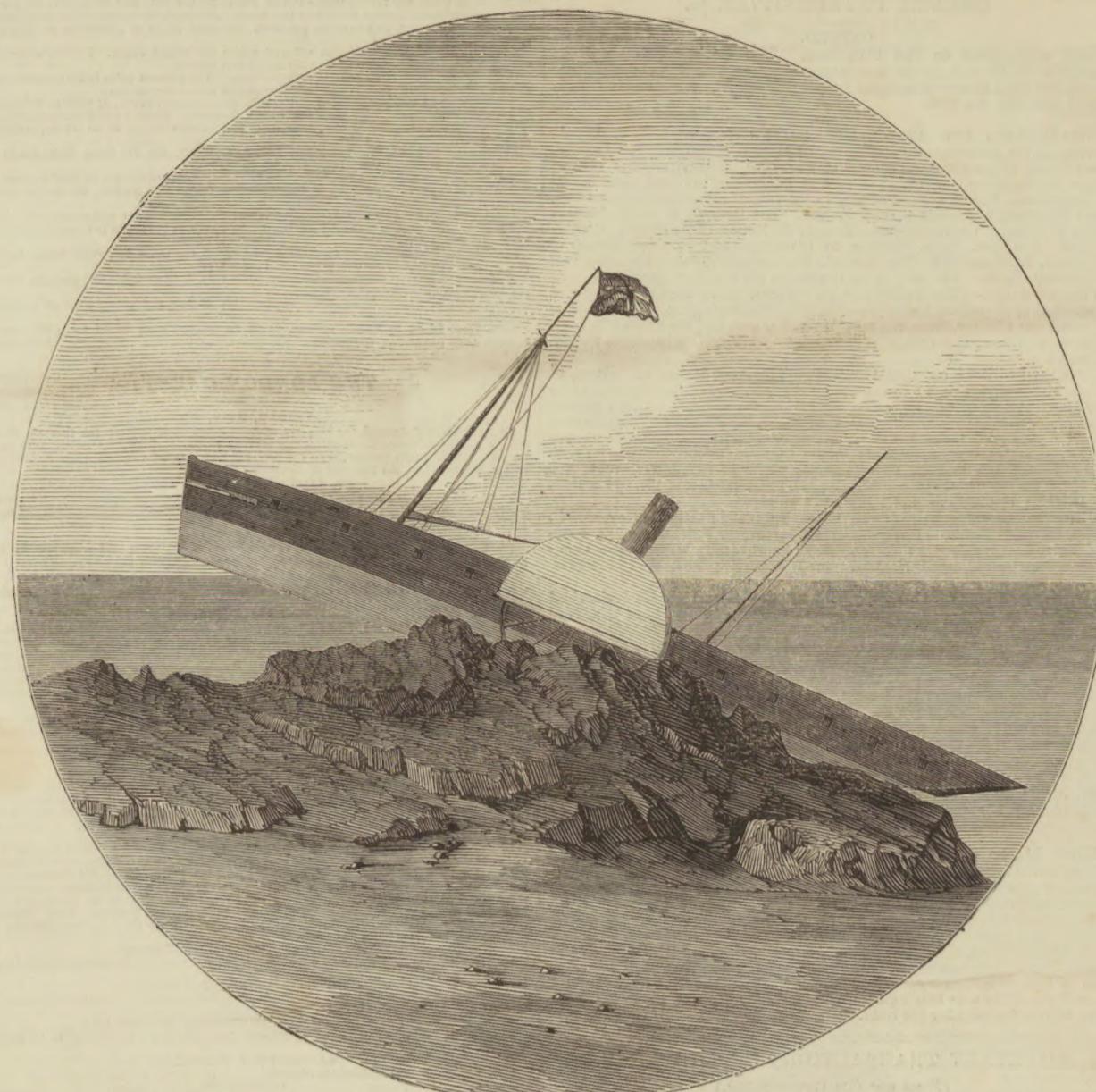
## THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE.**—Coastwise, the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been very moderate; but those by land carriage have increased to some extent. For all kinds the demand has ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter, at which clearances have not been effected. Fine foreign wheats have been mostly held at full price; but inferior parcels have ruled somewhat lower. The sale for barley and malt has continued very inactive. In oats only a moderate business has been transacted, yet holders have refused to accept lower rates. Both beans and peas, including Indian corn, have commanded very little attention. Flours have ruled somewhat lower.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 42s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 42s; ditto, white, 28s to 29s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s; distilling ditto, 25s to 27s; malting ditto, 28s to 29s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; brown malt, 45s to 48s; Kent and W. Sussex, 42s to 45s; Yorkshire, 40s to 45s; feed oats, 16s to 17s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 17s; white, 15s to 17s; tick beans, new, 26s to 27s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 30s to 33s; mangel, 30s to 33s; white, 30s to 31s; boilers, 30s to 33s per quarter. Town-made flour, 3½ to 4½ dis.; Suffolk, 29s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 29s to 34s per 280 lb.—*Foreign.*—Danzig red wheat, 8s to 8½; white, 8s to 8½; barley, 8s to 8½; oats, 8s to 8½; peas, 8s to 8½; to 8½ per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 25s per barrel; Canada, 8s to 8½ per barrel.

**THE SEED MARKET.**—Crushing seeds are in good request, at very full prices. Canary moves off slowly; and tares are somewhat lower to purchase. In other articles, next to nothing is doing.

**Linseed,** English, sowing, 5s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 28s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Turnips, 3s to 4s per cwt. Linseed cakes, English, 28s to 49 os; ditto, foreign, 26s to 30s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, 24s to 25s per ton. Canary clover-seed, red, 8s to 8½; extra, 8s to 8½; white, 8s to 8½ to 9s; extra, 8s to 9s. English clover-seed, red, 8s to 8½; extra, 8s to 8½; white, 8s to 8½ to 9s; extra, 8s to 9s. Peas, 8s to 8½; extra, 8s to 8½; white, 8s to 8½ to 9s; extra, 8s to 9s. Beans, 8s to 8½; extra, 8s to 8½; white, 8s to 8½ to 9s; extra, 8s to 9s. Peas, 8s to 8½; extra, 8s to 8½; white, 8s to 8½ to 9s; extra, 8s to 9s.



WRECK OF THE "SUPERB," AS SEEN THROUGH A TELESCOPE. FROM JERSEY.

sence of that angel (pointing to the door where Jenny had just passed out), I may be allowed to sink where I really belong—into utter insignificance. If there has ever been a moment when I aspired to have the question generally asked, "Where is Barnum?" that time has passed by for ever. I acknowledge frankly, that after such a display as we have had to-night, Barnum is nowhere. But, my friends, I beg to tell you where Jenny Lind is still not speak of her musical talents; you know what they are better than I can tell you; you have shown by your ungovernable applause to-night that you appreciate her incomprehensible and indescribable vocal abilities; but I must announce a circumstance regarding her which I cannot allow you to leave without knowing. She begged me not to do it. On ordinary occasions I would obey her every wish, but I feel it is due to you to state the fact I allude to. Under the contract between Jenny Lind and myself, she is entitled to one-half the net proceeds of every concert given under our agreement. On this occasion, the expenses being more for the first concert than will usually be the case, her portion of the profits will be in the neighbourhood of 10,000 dollars. I received a message from her this morning, in which she declared that she would not receive one penny of the proceeds of this concert, but will devote every farthing of it to-morrow morning for charitable purposes. It will be disposed of as follows:—

To the Fire Department, 3000 dols.; Musical Fund Society, 2000 dols.; Home for the Friendsless, 500 dols.; Society for Relief of Indigent Females, 500 dols.; Dramatic Fund Association, 500 dols.; Home for Coloured and Aged Persons, 500 dols.; Coloured and Orphan Asylum, 500 dols.; Lyling's Asylum for Destitute Females, 500 dols.; New York Orphan Asylum, 500 dols.; Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, 500 dols.; Roman Catholic Half Orphan Asylum, 500 dols.; Old Ladies' Asylum, 500 dols. Total, 10,000 dols.

In case the money coming to her shall exceed this sum, she will hereafter designate the charity to which it shall be appropriated.

The deafening shouts that followed the above speech were absolutely indescribable—many, even among the male portion of the audience, weeping with emotion—and at midnight Jenny Lind was again serenaded by the New York Musical Fund Society. The entire amount received for tickets to the first concert is not exactly known, but it is said to be somewhere from 30,000 dollars to 40,000 dollars. The extravagant price of 225 dollars given for a ticket by Genin, the hatter, was partly, perhaps, by way of advertisement, and some persons fancy from friendship to Barnum, whose tenant he is.

The following epigram upon the subject is from the *New York Evening Post*:

Fair Jenny came across the sea,  
Republicans to flatter;  
Gave up the smiles of Royalty,  
To advertise a hatter!

Jenny's second concert was quite as well attended as the first. The Mayor and

other authorities of New York, the Turkish Envoy, who had just arrived, and many other distinguished were present; and at both there were crowds of citizens from Philadelphia and Boston. The tickets for the second concert sold at from three dollars to six dollars each, and the amount received exceeded 20,000 dollars. Jenny Lind, it is announced, intends devoting the profits of her visit to America to the foundation of schools in her native country, Sweden. At her request, Mr. Barnum was in future to charge only two dollars each for tickets to the seats in the saloon, and one dollar each for what are called promenade tickets.

The third concert had not taken place at the departure of the steamer, but the rush for seats (we are told by the New York papers) on the previous Sunday and Saturday was constant, and the tickets were sold at little less than the former auction prices.

Before the rehearsal for the third concert commenced, Mr. George Loder, on behalf of the Musical Fund Society, presented to Miss Lind a series of resolutions adopted at a special meeting of the society, thanking her for her generous donation, and making her an honorary life member. The resolutions were engrossed upon vellum.

#### WRECK OF THE "SUPERB."

We regret to find that the loss of life consequent on this most extraordinary casualty is far greater than has yet been stated. Upon a comparison of the passenger list of the vessel, with the names of those saved, it has been ascertained that at least seventeen persons have been lost; and from enquiries which have been made, it is feared that, in addition to these, there were four other sufferers.

The *Superb*, which was left high and dry on the rocks by the receding tide, after the accident, has now disappeared, having sunk in deep water.

A contemporary states that this catastrophe is mainly attributable to the culpable acquiescence of Captain Priaulx in the desire of some of the passengers to pass close to the wreck of the *Polka*. It is also asserted that if the Captain had remained on board and used his authority for the maintenance of order, no one need have had even a wet foot; but that, instead of endeavouring to control the

panic, which almost invariably follows such an occurrence, he was one of the first to originate it.

On the arrival of the *Collier* at St. Helier's, with the rescued passengers of the *Superb*, several gentlemen who had witnessed the energy and promptitude with which Captain Ashe had acted throughout this lamentable affair, presented to him a handsome silver cup, which was subscribed for and purchased during the progress of his vessel to and from the wreck. They accompanied the gift with an expression of their admiration of the disinterested conduct and devotedness of himself, his mates and crew, to whom, it is understood, similar testimonials will be given.

The carpenter of the *Superb* had a most providential escape, having been floating about for three hours on a grating, when the *Collier*'s boat picked him up. Painfully interesting indeed are some of the attendant circumstances of this catastrophe. The two children of Mr. Jackson, who had been rescued from the *Polka* the week before, on first seeing the rocks, inquired what their name was. The reply was "The Minquiers"; but the poor father added, "I think they ought to be called the Polka rocks!" Scarcely had the words been uttered when the vessel struck, and the inquirers were precipitated by the shock into the water and were seen no more.

The accompanying Engraving is from a sketch (by a correspondent) of the *Superb*, as seen through a telescope from the shore at St. Clement's, Jersey, about eight miles distant.

#### THE TATE TESTIMONIAL, RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.

The Grammar School of Richmond, Yorkshire, has long been ranked as one of the first schools of classical learning in England, and is celebrated for the many



THE TATE TESTIMONIAL, RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.

finished scholars and good men which it has sent out into the world, especially during the period while it was conducted by the late Rev. James Tate. This gentleman was elected Head Master of the school in September, 1796, and for thirty-seven years had the most distinguished success with his scholars, especially at Cambridge, where they gained more honours than the pupils of any other master. Mr. Tate was appointed, in 1833, a canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and was succeeded in the School by his son, the Rev. James Tate, a worthy successor of his highly endowed father.

After the death of Mr. Canon Tate, in 1843, his pupils and friends for some time wished that a testimonial, such as they considered due to his eminent services, should exist; and, in 1848, it was proposed to build a school to be called the "Tate Testimonial," and to be used as the Free Grammar School of the borough of Richmond, the old school being in a very dilapidated state. This proposal met with general approbation; and, a committee being formed at Richmond, with the Earl of Zetland as chairman, subscriptions amounting to upwards of £1100 were received from the pupils and friends of the late Canon Tate, including the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Zetland, the Dean of Ely, the Archdeacon of Bristol and Halifax, with many other distinguished names. Mr. Andrews, of York, was selected as architect; and under the superintendence of Leonard Cooke, Esq., the local secretary, the School was completed.

It being thought proper to celebrate the opening of the School with some degree of solemnity, the subscribers were invited to be present and join in the proceedings of the day, which were to terminate with a collation in the large room of the School. The 27th of September (Friday last) was chosen, it being the anniversary of the election of the late Mr. Tate.

The proceedings of the day commenced with a cricket match between the old pupils of the School, and those at present studying there, in which the juniors were victorious in one innings. At half-past two the subscribers and members of the Corporation assembled in the Town-hall, when the Mayor (Robert Robson, Esq.), in presence of the subscribers and a brilliant assemblage of ladies, presented a congratulatory address to his Grace the Archbishop of York, on his re-visiting the scenes of his school days. After this, the Earl of Zetland, as chairman of the committee, placed in the hands of the Mayor a deed transferring the structure to the Corporation, as trustees of the Free Grammar School; and his Worship afterwards put into the hands of the Rev. James Tate the key of the New School. All those who had tickets for the collation now formed in procession, headed by the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Zetland, the Bishop of Ripon, the High Sheriff, the Mayor, &c., and entered the school-room, which was very tastefully decorated with appropriate banners, flowers, and evergreens. The company consisted of His Grace the Archbishop of York, the High Sheriff of the county, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Zetland, the Bishop of Ripon, the Mayor of Richmond; H. Rich, Esq., M.P.; T. Headlam, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Churton, and eighty clergymen and gentlemen, pupils or friends of the late Canon Tate.

After the collation, several toasts, some having, of course, particular reference to the occasion, were proposed and supported in most excellent speeches by the noble chairman, his Grace the Archbishop, the Lord Bishop of Ripon, the High Sheriff, the Rev. G. Macfarlan, the Mayor of Richmond, Henry Rich, Esq., M.P.; and Leonard Cooke, Esq. The general enjoyment may be conceived when we consider that many old school-fellows met for the first time after an interval of some score of years. After the company had retired, the scholars sat down and enjoyed a feast as only schoolboys can enjoy one.

The following inscription is over the porch of the new school, explaining the circumstances of its erection:

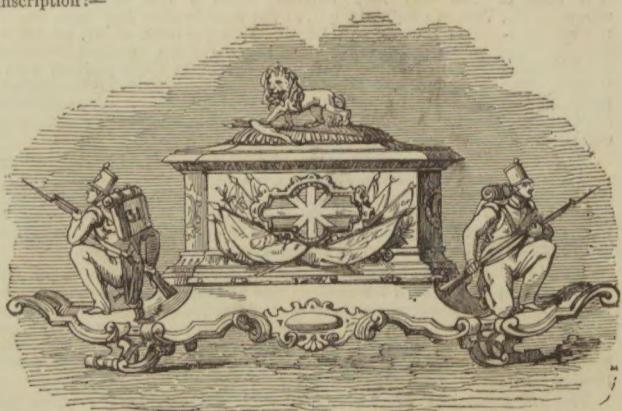
In memoriam Jacobi Tate, A.M., Scholar Richmondiensis per annos xxxvii. summa cum laude Praeclara, postea Eccles. diu Paull ap. Londinenses Canonici Residentiariorum, hoc edificium Juventutis erudienda dedicandum discipuli et amici venerationis ergo struendum curaverunt, anno sacro M.DCCC.XLIX.

On the Monday morning following, the school was opened for use, the Head Master first having read a selection from the morning prayers of the Church.

#### SILVER INKSTAND.

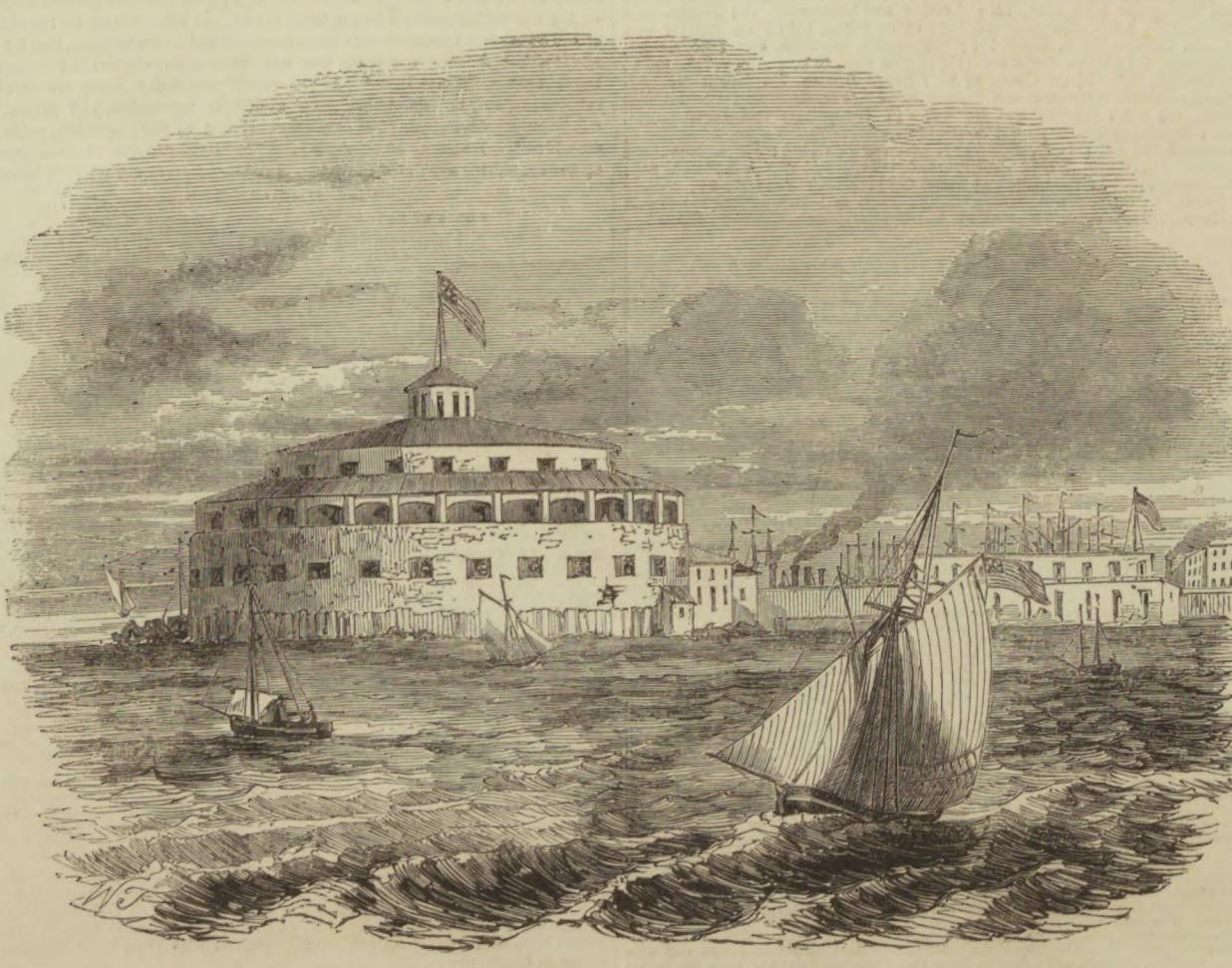
PRESENTED TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SPENCE, C.B.

This elegant Testimonial is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), of New Bond-street; it bears the following inscription:



Presented to  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SPENCE, C.B.,  
By Lieutenant-Colonel Staunton and Officers of the 31st Regiment,  
As a token of their esteem and attachment,  
On his leaving the Regiment, in which he had served for a period of forty-one years,  
With high distinction to himself and honour to his country.

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1850.



CASTLE GAUDEX, NEW YORK.